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BRITISH REFUSAL TO RESTORE THE GERMAN COLONIES

Mr. A. J. Balfour States That Under No Circumstances Is It Consistent With Security of Empire to Return Possessions

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau LONDON, England (Wednesday)—Mr. A. J. Balfour, speaking as the guest of the Australian Luncheon Club, agreed with the chairman that though the end of the war was not yet, the end was in sight. They had no right to suppose, he said, that their enemies, or the most formidable of them, were crumbling before the united strength, moral and material, of the associated powers, but he thought they had entered on a phase of the struggle in which there would be no reversal of their fortune, and that they would, after the common effort, enjoy in common the fruits of victory.

Turning to survey the British Empire, the extremities of which, he observed, were, like its center, the United Kingdom, free self-governing and autonomous communities, Mr. Balfour declared that the Empire was imperial, but not imperialistic, and he, for his part, was never going to be ashamed of the former adjective, whatever might be said of the latter. In his view, the British Empire had almost unconsciously, as had happened always before to their race, or half unconsciously, now engaged in the greatest political experiment the world had ever seen.

The United States of America might have a prior claim to the title of United States, and that title would, for all time, be associated with that great free community, but in fundamental ideas and in grammar, the British Empire was more an empire of united states than the United States itself.

They all knew the various units of that great republic were under the control of the Central Government of Washington, and had a common Legislature which could, within certain limits, control the destinies of the whole of that great continent. No such experiment was open to the British people, simply or largely for geographical reasons. There could not be precisely and exactly the same relations between Westminster and, say, Sydney, or Wellington, as between Washington and San Francisco, or any other of the great cities of the United States. Hence, owing to the distribution of the British Empire's territories, there have been thrown upon them throughout the Empire a great political responsibility—and a new political task unparalleled in the world's history, and the question was, Would they be able to rise to the heights required of that great responsibility?

If they were to do so, two conditions must be fulfilled. One was material. The communications uniting them all together were sea communications, and in no circumstances could they risk that those great arteries should be severed by any foe, whoever he might be. "It is from that point of view, mainly, though certainly not wholly," Mr. Balfour said, "that I, individually, speaking for myself, face the problem of the German colonies. If those colonies are returned, what security is there? What security can there be that they will not be used by their original possessors as bases for practical warfare? I have given long and anxious thought to this question, and have seen no answer to it except the answer I am confident all of you in this room will give—that under no circumstances is it consistent with the safety, security, or unity, of the British Empire that the German colonies should be returned to Germany."

"And, gentlemen, please note, this doctrine which you have approved just now by your applause, is no selfish or imperialistic doctrine. It is one in the interests of the whole civilization. (Continued on page two, column six)

ALLEGED BOLSHEVIKI ARE FOUND GUILTY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N.Y.—The jury in the federal district court returned a verdict of guilty on the four counts in the indictment charging violation of the Espionage Act by Molly Steimer, Sam Lipman, Jacob Abrams, Hyman Lachowsky and Hyman Rozansky, said to be Bolsheviks. Gabriel Prober was declared not guilty and discharged. The five were remanded for sentence on Friday.

They were charged with circulating seditious literature.

VISCOUNT MILNER'S SPEECH CRITICIZED

Australian Prime Minister Denies War Minister's Statement That German People Were Led Unwillingly Into War

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau LONDON, England (Wednesday)—A mass meeting convened by the National Democratic and Labor Party was addressed by Mr. W. M. Hughes, Prime Minister of Australia, at Westminster yesterday.

"Viscount Milner told us the other day," said Mr. Hughes, "that the German people are not in love with militarism, that they have been led into this awful war against their will, that we ought not to be in too great a hurry to denounce the new German régime as a sham."

"Viscount Milner described the Reichstag as the popularly elected national assembly of Germany, a most felonious expression."

"Certainly we should not hurry to denounce the new régime, we should do it so deliberately, and in such fashion, that even the Germans shall understand that we have no doubt whatever that it is a sham and nothing else."

"It has not deceived President Wilson and the people of America, it has not deceived the people of France, or of Britain, or of any of the Allies, nor will it do so."

Speaking of the peace problems in relation to the British Empire and labor, Mr. Hughes declared that the solidarity of the Empire, which was a league of nations, depended not only on the strength of the racial ties, traditions, language, and bonds springing from common sacrifice, but also on trade and defense.

"If we want the Empire to stick together," he said, "we must trade with one another and must be able to defend one another."

Having insisted on the immediate need of organization for peace, Mr. Hughes proposed a resolution favoring the support of the allied governments in all necessary steps to insure restitution and reparation from the enemy and guarantees for civilization in a just, safe, and lasting peace. The resolution was passed unanimously.

ARMY DEFICIENCY BILL PASSES SENATE

United Press via The Christian Science Monitor Leased Wires

WASHINGTON, D.C.—The Senate late on Thursday passed the army deficiency bill. It will go to conference at once, and may reach the President for his signature on Friday night.

The bill carries \$6,345,523,688, which is only a slight decrease from the original House draft. The Senate Committee agreed to an appropriation of \$500,000 for interstate quarantine service by the Public Health Service, and \$90,000 additional for contingencies of the army. Also a section amending the Trading With the Enemy Act so as to give to the Alien Property Custodian authority to take over property held by an enemy or an ally of an enemy not holding a license with the United States, was inserted.

"And, gentlemen, please note, this doctrine which you have approved just now by your applause, is no selfish or imperialistic doctrine. It is one in the interests of the whole civilization. (Continued on page two, column six)

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enemy's resistance was overcome and our advance was continued.

"There was hard fighting at a number of points on our right.

"We fought forward to the eastern edge of Bois l'Eveque, and captured Ors.

"North of this point we are approaching the western outskirts of the Forêt de Morell and have captured Roberart.

"On our right and center our advance has been continued successfully in the neighborhood of le Quesnoy.

"We have captured the villages of Poix du Nord, Leulleries and have progressed forward toward Englefontaine."

"We have captured over 7000 prisoners and more than 100 guns."

LONDON, England (Thursday)—Today's official statement follows:

"Sharp fighting continued yesterday afternoon and evening on the battle-front south of Valenciennes. Our troops drove the enemy from Vendegies-au-Bois and captured the villages of Neuville, Salesches and Beaudignies, securing crossings of the Escallion River at the latter place.

"At the close of the day the enemy counter-attacked vigorously opposite Vendegies, supporting his infantry strongly with artillery fire, and was repulsed.

"This morning the attack was resumed on the whole front between the Sambre-et-Oise Canal and the Schelde.

"North of Valenciennes we have cleared the enemy from the Forêt de Raisnes and captured the villages of Thiers, Haute Rive and Thun. Determined local fighting took place also west of Tournai without material change in the situation."

Last night's statement says:

"The attack this morning was delivered by Anglo-Scottish troops of the Third and Fourth armies between the Sambre Canal and the river Schelde.

"An advance was made over country that was difficult—over many streams and through villages and woods which were defended with much resolution.

"In the period of assembly and the early stages of the battle the hostile artillery displayed great activity with high explosive and gas shells.

"We have fought our way forward, in spite of obstinate resistance, especially by the enemy's artillery and machine guns.

"Advancing with great steadiness some hours before dawn our infantry penetrated the enemy's defense along the whole of the front and at an early hour had captured the important villages of Pommereuil Forest and Romeries. On the extreme right there was strong resistance at the fortified farm of Gimbrémont and the railway near by, but at both places the enemy's defense was quickly overcome.

"Left of the center the village of Beaurevoir, which was held by the enemy with great tenacity, was stormed by the English with the assistance of tanks.

"On the left, other English troops crossed the Harpée River at an early stage of the advance and captured Vertain.

"During the morning we pressed on over the whole of the front, carrying the enemy's positions to a depth of over three miles, driving him from many strongly defended villages, farms, woods and other localities organized for resistance.

"The English Twenty-fifth Division had hard fighting in the Bois l'Eveque, but progressed through the wood. East county troops, advancing to a depth of three and a half miles, captured Bousies.

"The Anglo-Scottish troops secured crossings of the Harpée at the Vendegies Wood and captured Vendegies village. English and New Zealanders operating on their left reached the outskirts of Neuville and established themselves on the high ground north-west of the village.

"Farther north the village of Escarmain was captured.

"In these highly successful operations several thousand prisoners and many guns were captured by our troops, whose advance is continuing on the whole of the front."

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau.

PARIS, France (Thursday)—The War Office tonight issued the following statement:

"We have made progress on the Oise after crossing the canal near Longchamps.

"In the afternoon we attacked between the Oise and Serre.

"We progressed, despite resistance, south of Orly-Sainte-Benoit and north of Villers-le-Sec.

"We have reached the road between La Ferté-Cherressis and Ferrier Farm.

"Our forces are reported to have taken several hundred prisoners."

PARIS, France (Thursday)—The French War Office issued the following statement today:

"On the Oise from we have crossed the canal east of Grand-Very. In spite of strong counter-attacks by enemy detachments we maintained our position on the east bank.

"Between the Oise and the Serre there was also lively fighting near the railroad north of Mesbrecourt. We took prisoners. North of Nizy-le-Come the French during the night increased considerably their previous gains.

"On the plateau east of Vouziers the artillery on both sides was very active."

Last night's report says:

"There was great artillery activity on the Oise front. Between the Oise and the Serre we gained ground north of Chatillon-du-Temple and carried our lines as far as the outskirts of Chevresis-les-Dames.

"Further east we captured a wood, which was energetically defended, to the northeast of Mesbrecourt-Richecourt. One hundred and fifty prisoners remained in our hands.

"There was stubborn fighting during the day on the Serre-Souche



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Fighting north and south of Valenciennes

North of the town, the Germans have been cleared from the Forêt de Raisnes and the villages of Thiers, Haute Rive and Thun. South of the town, they have been compelled to abandon Beaudignies, where the British troops have crossed the Escallion River, Salesches and Vendegies-au-Bois. East of Le Cateau, the British forces have pushed forward to the eastern edge of Bois l'Eveque and captured Ors. Farther north they have taken Roberart.

front. Our units succeeded in debouching between Froidmont-Cohart and Pierrepont and in maintaining themselves on the east bank opposite Braizecourt, despite strong German counter-attacks.

"Southeast of the Aisne lively fighting was carried on in the region of Vouziers. The Germans attacked the village of Terron and our positions east of Vandy, but were repulsed with serious losses. Between Olizy and Grand Pré we captured the Moulin Beaurepaire, taking prisoners. Belgian communication: There is nothing to report regarding the army group in Flanders except progress by the French Army on the right bank of the Lys, in the course of which Waerghem was occupied and 200 prisoners taken."

ROME, Italy (Thursday)—Today's official report says: "French forces penetrated enemy positions, taking more than 700 prisoners.

"The attack was made at Monte Sisemol, on the Asiago Plateau."

WASHINGTON, D. C.—General Pershing's communiqué for Wednesday reads as follows:

"On the battle front north of Verdun we have made progress at several points in the face of determined resistance. In the course of a local attack in the heavily wooded and hilly country east of the Meuse our troops took the Bois Belieu and penetrated the enemy's position in the Bois d'Etrey and the Bois de Waville, capturing over 100 prisoners. West of the Meuse Bantheville has been completely occupied and our line has been established along the ridge northwest of the village. In the course of bitter fighting north of Grandpré our troops captured 75 prisoners and eight machine guns. Artillery fire has been violent on the whole front, reaching its greatest intensity east of the Meuse and north of the Aisne."

"The day has been marked by increased aerial activity on both sides of the Meuse. In the course of many combats our pursuit squadrons shot down 15 enemy airplanes and one observation balloon. Three of our observation balloons were destroyed and six of our machines are missing. Our bombing units dropped five tons of explosives on enemy concentrations last night."

Rumanian Ports Closed

LONDON, England (Thursday)—The British Admiralty reports that German wireless dispatches picked up at Moscow are to the effect that the Rumanian Government has declared all Rumanian ports on the Black Sea and on the Danube closed.

Heroism of Allied Troops

SALONIKA, Greece (Thursday)—In an order of the day to the allied armies, General D'Esperance, the commander-in-chief in Macedonia, declares that the troops during the recent fighting displayed heroism equal to that exhibited on the western front in France. Concerning the Greek Army he said it had taken a glorious part in the allied victory.

Belgian Rulers at Bruges

DUNKERQUE, France (Thursday)—King Albert and Queen Elizabeth of Belgium visited Bruges by airplane on Tuesday. They left Dunkerque at 8:45 o'clock in the morning and landed at Bruges half an hour later. They visited the chief streets of the city and received a joyful welcome from the populace. On their return they left Bruges at 11 o'clock.

German Boy Scouts Armed

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY NORTHWEST OF VERDUN (Thursday)—(By the Associated Press)—Boy scouts in Hamburg and other German cities are armed with machine guns and are used frequently in quelling strike outbreaks, according to information reaching the American Intelligence Department.

Food Shortage in Vienna in View

WASHINGTON, D. C.—A dispatch from Holland says Austrian newspapers declare it will be difficult to supply Vienna with food, now that imports from Poland are shut off, on account of the Hungarian situation and the closing of the Bohemian and Moravian frontiers.

NON-PARTISAN LEAGUE ACTIVITIES IN IDAHO

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

SPOKANE, Wash.—That the Non-partisan League is endeavoring to shape political affairs in Idaho is shown in the fact that by concerted effort it has been able to dictate all but three of the nominees of one of the old line parties for the November elections, and has endorsed one of these. This success has followed the method of league representatives in canvassing every locality in the State and appealing to individual farmers everywhere. These have been led to believe that the league has been organized to promote non-partisan ad-

ministration of state and county affairs.

R. E. Shepherd, a prominent citizen of Jerome, Idaho, now visiting in Spokane, says that some farmers with socialistic tendencies have joined the league because they were convinced that its leaders were working for the overthrow of the present economic and social system, but that these are comparatively few in number; that the farmers of Idaho are as a class as patriotic as any other class of citizens, and that many of them are learning that the league, instead of being non-partisan, is partisan in the rankest sense of the term and has been foisted for the purpose of personal gain. He is optimistic of its eventual overthrow in Idaho.

While the Non-Partisan League is largely the issue in Idaho right now, says Mr. Shepherd, deeper down in the thoughts of the substantial and dependable citizen the question of loyalty to the nation is involved.

"IRISH REPUBLIC" REPORT DENIED

Statement of Recognition by New York Director of Draft Called "Unqualifiedly False"

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The report being circulated by Sinn Feiners throughout the country that they call the "Irish Republic" has been recognized by the New York Director of the Draft, Martin Conboy, has been characterized by Mr. Conboy, in an interview with a representative of this bureau, as "unqualifiedly false."

The foundation upon which this report is based was found in an article printed in the New York Call, the organ of the Socialist Party, in which the statement was made that a citizen of the Irish Republic may register as such has been decided by Director of the Draft Conboy," for which article, so Mr. Conboy said, that paper had been denied the use of the mails. The case, as Mr. Conboy stated it to this bureau, is as follows:

Four men presented themselves for registration under the Selective Draft Law, Sept. 12, before their local board. In filling out their cards, they answered question 15, which asked their citizenship, by stating that they were citizens of the Irish Republic. The local draft officers objected, saying that they could not be citizens of a country which did not exist, and refused to register them. Moreover, they were arrested and sent to the Tombs, where they were held for several days, finally being released on bail. Their attorney then appealed to Mr. Conboy, who ruled that a man might claim to be a citizen or subject of any country, real or imaginary, that he might select, but pointed out the fact that upon the reverse side of the card, which the registrar himself filled out, there was a space left vacant for remarks, in which he could comment on any statements made by registrants which he considered false. In this case, the registrar stated above his signature that these four men claimed to be citizens of a so-called Irish Republic," which did not exist, but were in reality subjects of Great Britain. That, Mr. Conboy said, is the whole story.

FOUR MEN PRESENTED THEMSELVES FOR REGISTRATION UNDER THE SELECTIVE DRAFT LAW, SEPT. 12, BEFORE THEIR LOCAL BOARD.

"In filling out their cards, they answered question 15, which asked their citizenship, by stating that they were citizens of the Irish Republic. The local draft officers objected, saying that they could not be citizens of a country which did not exist, and refused to register them. Moreover, they were arrested and sent to the Tombs, where they were held for several days, finally being released on bail. Their attorney then appealed to Mr. Conboy, who ruled that a man might claim to be a citizen or subject of any country, real or imaginary, that he might select, but pointed out the fact that upon the reverse side of the card, which the registrar himself filled out, there was a space left vacant for remarks, in which he could comment on any statements made by registrants which he considered false. In this case, the registrar stated above his signature that these four men claimed to be citizens of a so-called Irish Republic," which did not exist, but were in reality subjects of Great Britain. That, Mr. Conboy said, is the whole story.

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MR. KERENSKY ON RUSSIAN ATTITUDE

In Address at the Inter-Allied Labor and Socialist Conference in London He Disputes the "Legend" of Neutrality

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—The following is the address read by Mr. Kerensky at the recent Inter-Allied Labor and Socialist Conference in London:

"I have to thank the conference for the high honor which it has given me in allowing me to speak at its meeting in my capacity as its guest. You have thus given me the opportunity of explaining myself to the most competent assembly of the representatives of the working class and the Socialist parties of the nations allied to Russia.

"I do not speak here as a member of a party, or even as a Socialist, but solely as a Russian defending the national cause and honor of his country. It is the more easy for me to speak thus, in that the Socialist Party to which I belong—the Social Revolutionary Party—has devoted all its strength to the cause of the country, to the cause of the national defense, and to the regeneration of the Russian State under democratic and republican form. I speak not only to the opinion of the working classes of the allied countries; I am sure, in advance, of the support of the great working class. I would speak also to public opinion throughout the allied nations in its entirety, because I am not now pleading here in a foreign land the cause of any one party, or any one class; I am defending the vital interests of the whole Russian people.

"I want, first, to protest, with my utmost energy, against the opinion which has been expressed here, as elsewhere, that Russia has left the alliance of the nations which are fighting against Germany, in making a separate peace with Germany. I offer once more my testimony, as I offered it three months ago in London, that Russia has never recognized the peace of Brest-Litovsk, and has never ceased to struggle against Germany. I go further, and I affirm that the part which Russia has played in the common cause of our alliance can never be struck out of the general balance sheet of national sacrifices.

"I will not speak here any more of the first years of the war, when, at a time when the British Empire was still in process of organizing its great army, the Russian Army, almost without arms, almost with naked feet, stood between Europe and disaster, sacrificing without reckoning millions of its best citizens.

"What I want to draw special attention to is that Revolutionary Russia, so despised at this moment by victorious governments, had had concentrated upon its front during the summer of last year the largest number of German troops who had ever been there since the beginning of the war. This effort of Revolutionary Russia allowed the United States, which entered the war after the Russian revolution, to get ready for the combat to such an extent that the calculations of the German General Staff as to the inevitable delay of America have been overthrown. The basis of the allied victory has been watered with Russian blood too abundantly for anyone to realize the idea (not very generous in itself) of profiting by the crime of the Bolsheviks against Russia, to the detriment of the interests of Russia. The time and place are not suited for detailed explanations; detailed explanations of how the German General Staff and crowds of fanatics managed to break the Russian front and to penetrate even to the very heart of Russia. In this assembly I know there is no one who would seek to throw upon the Russian revolutionaries the consequences of the Tsarist régime. It is necessary for me to say once for all, as I have said in Russia, no one in Russia has recognized the peace of Brest-Litovsk, but also that in fact Russia has never yet since the beginning of the war found itself in a state of peace with Germany.

Under new forms of war, in an unorganized state, the struggles of the Russian people against an implacable enemy continue without ceasing. You here in the West only hear distant echoes of this violent struggle, such as the news of the peasant rising in the Ukraine; the news of the heroic attempt against the life of the German Ambassador; the news of the revolts at Moscow and Petrograd; but what you remain in ignorance of is the enormous work of organization which was accomplished by the Russian democracy, by the Socialist and Liberal parties, by intellectuals, by officers, and the working class and peasant organizations in the terrible conditions of the Bolshevik terror.

Today you are beginning to see the results of this long work, and in response to the appeal that has been made, the troops of the allied nations have arrived to take up the struggle against a common enemy. Do you think the Allies consider they have gone into a neutral or enemy country? No, gentlemen, we must finish once for all with this legend of the neutrality of Russia, and it is on you—on the conference of workmen and Socialists—that falls the duty of emphasizing your alliance with the Russian people, because it is the Russian democracy which has never abandoned its struggle against Germany, and because it is by the initiative of its democracy that the intervention has begun.

"What violations of truth there lay in the declaration of the resolution proposed by a group of members of the French delegation! That intervention has been called for by the Russian capitalist bourgeoisie and by the international bourgeoisie, moved exclusively by material interest. Is it possible that the members of the con-

ference who are the authors of this resolution do not know that the Russian capitalist bourgeoisie is running a race with the Bolsheviks in their appeal for the gracious support of the German Emperor? Do they not know that the bourgeoisie governments of the Ukraine, of Finland, of the Don, are in alliance, like the Bolsheviks, with Germany? Do they not know that even one party of the Liberals, with Mitroff at their head, was ready to pass over to the side of Germany, if Germany wished?

"The resolution in question declares, further, that the suggested intervention can only favor the designs of German imperialism. Do not the authors of the resolution know that already, long before the arrival of the allied troops in Russia, those traitors to the country, to the revolution, and to democracy—the Bolsheviks—had already rendered German imperialism master of Eastern Europe, and had received for their services to the German reaction the title of the Ultra-Democratic Government, which was given to them by the Emperor William himself? No, this Russian democracy, which has seen too close at hand what a collapse for the world victorious German imperialism prepares; it is this democracy which has renewed the struggle against Germany in the name of its patriotic and international duty, and has called to its aid the troops of the allied democracy. For the Socialists of a country on whose territory the troops of the five quarters of the world are fighting together in its defense, what hypocrisy for them to protest against the giving of military aid to another State!"

WOMEN'S MOVEMENT IN SOUTH AFRICA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
JOHANNESBURG, South Africa.—At the annual conference of the Women's Enfranchisement Association of the South African Union, which was held at Johannesburg in July, resolution was passed urging the government to introduce a short bill removing the sex franchise disability throughout the union with as little delay as possible. In support of this reform it was urged that it was unjust to ask women to await a consolidating franchise bill with a woman suffrage clause, since this would mean indefinite postponement of the settlement of the question. The enfranchisement of 6,000,000 women in Great Britain and the granting of the federal vote to Canadian women during the war, together with the fact that President Wilson had proclaimed woman suffrage to be one of the fundamentals of the foundation of future justice, was also urged in support of the measure. It was further argued that the fact that men legislate on behalf of women was no answer to women's demand to be allowed to help in the solution of the world's difficulties; and finally that at the end of the war there would probably be a large influx of people from all nations who would have a voice in public affairs, while the women of the country would remain unenfranchised.

A resolution was also passed that a special effort should be made to forward the women's suffrage cause by organizing addresses to Dutch and English women's societies and by making propaganda work among women a foremost activity of the societies affiliated to the association during the year. The association also decided to include all social reform work in its program as tending to bring the vote nearer, the obtaining of the vote for women being always its main object. It was accordingly resolved that the league should endeavor to nominate and elect women at the next municipal election to represent women and children, and that the members of the association should try to support women entering professions, also that the congress should ask the government to consider the claims of women doctors or other professional women to positions which the government had the power to fulfill.

The secretary reported that a delegation bearing a resolution calling upon the government to grant a measure of women's suffrage had been received in full public session of the provincial congress at Bloemfontein by Mr. Malan and Colonel Mentz. It had been hoped that a similar delegation might be received by the Transvaal Provincial Council at Pretoria, but facilities were not afforded, on the plea of pressure of business. The report stated that the women of the Cape Province had won the right to sit on municipal councils.

Among the measures affecting women recently passed by the Union Parliament, the most important is the Factory Act and the association has been largely instrumental in bringing about its passage. This act is to improve the conditions of women and children working in factories, shops, etc., and it provides for the establishment of a minimum wage by means of wages boards.

The question of the enfranchisement of women was debated in the Senate Union Parliament in the spring, great public interest in the proceedings being manifested. A resolution in favor of the desirability of legislation enabling women to exercise the franchise, subject to such qualifications as might be determined by Parliament, was passed after a strong speech in favor of the motion by Senator White-

ENGLISH SHOPS CLOSING EARLY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—The Home Secretary has decided to continue in force the present general early closing order for shops without any alteration in the closing hours. The new order which has been made for this purpose will hold good until further notice.

APPOINTMENT IN BRITAIN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—At the request of the War Cabinet, Sir David Harrel has resumed the position of chairman of the Committee on Production.

THE PHILOSOPHER'S STONE

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor
VI

This is the sixth of a series of short articles dealing with the general subject of alchemy, its history and its everyday applications. Others have appeared in The Christian Science Monitor of July 2, July 11, Sept. 18, Oct. 4 and Oct. 16.

The cult of alchemy was at its zenith during the Fourteenth, Fifteenth, and Sixteenth centuries, holding the place with many that religion did with others. People believed implicitly in the existence of the Philosopher's Stone, and pinned their faith to its potency to an incredible extent. It was, of course, in the great majority of cases, simply a matter of suggestion accepted by those who were on the outlook for the means of increasing wealth. And there were many who drew no distinction between the Philosopher's Stone, which was supposed to have the power of transmuting the base metals into noble metals, and what was called the Elixir of Life, a substance which would promote and preserve health and increase longevity. Thus the appeal was also made to cruelty through the desire for health and the fear of disease.

The attitude of the Church had undoubtedly much to do with the popularity of alchemy, many bishops and fathers being alchemists. Indeed chemical laboratories were to be found in monasteries scattered broadcast throughout Christendom, resembling the laboratories which were attached to the ancient Egyptian temples. But it cannot be held that the church consistently supported it.

It did so only when it suited its own purposes. One thing, however, is certain, that because of the association of members of the church with alchemy it became mixed up with mysticism. This is apparent in the works of Albertus Magnus, Basil Valentine, and other ecclesiastics.

Therein are freely set forth invocations to divine authority asking the divine blessing on such chemical operations as distillation, sublimation, calcination, etc. The modern chemist has obliterated this necessity, he thinks, by the finer quality of his filter-paper and apparatus generally—to say nothing of the use he now makes of coal gas!

The Philosopher's Stone was also called the grand magistry, and the quintessence. Many alchemists declared they had handled the substance; and they actually described it. Usually it was considered to be red in color. Paracelsus said it was like ruby, and brittle and transparent like glass. Van Helmont declared it to be transparent, resembling saffron; Helvetius held that it had the appearance of sulphur; while another writer, with—shall it be said—a broader outlook, stated that its color might be white, red, yellow, green, or even sky-blue. He obviously felt justified in being indefinite; and not without reason.

Some alchemists were of the opinion that the magistry was of two kinds, the grand magistry which could produce gold, the small magistry which would give silver. The quantities to be used varied greatly, according to different writers. Roger Bacon asserted that one part would convert 100,000 parts of a base metal into gold. Its power was thus believed to be extraordinarily great. So much so, that people came to believe almost anything about it they might be told by a savant.

Thus it came about that in the Fourteenth and Fifteenth centuries it was freely prescribed as a health preservative and promoter of long life. Raymond Tully was said to have renewed his youth by means of it; and it was suggested by some that in all probability the great length of years of the patriarchs must have been due to the fact that they were in the knowledge of the secret. Besides being health-giving, it was credited with the power of increasing wisdom and virtue. It was expected ultimately to produce Aristotle and Solomons. Unfortunately the recipes for its manufacture were so enigmatic that it could not be prepared unless by the initiated; so the Aristolites and Solomons never became very plentiful. The story goes that after Arnould de Villeneuve had explained its manufacture to a pupil, the latter exclaimed: "But, master, I do not understand." To which the master replied that next time it would be clearer.

The philosophic power had still more wonderful properties. It was supposed to be able to make pearls and precious stones, and to prepare the alkaliest. Now the alkaliest was a universal solvent, a substance which would dissolve every other substance. But it is strange that it did not strike even Paracelsus, its discoverer, how very difficult it would have been to contain this body in any vessel. For would it not have simply gone through the bottom of any and every receptacle into which it was poured? The chemists of olden days were not unlike many theorists in these days.

Every fallacious system has its brief day of human following and then its glory wanes. About the end of the Sixteenth Century, alchemy was subjected to many vigorous attempts to expose its absurd pretensions. Strife arose in consequence, for many of its dupes defended it wholeheartedly and did not scruple when they could to administer punishment to its assailants.

It can readily be understood how strongly the system was entrenched, when it is known that at a certain period almost all the courts in Europe had an alchemist. He was apparently as much a necessity to them as a court fool or a poet laureate.

Notwithstanding this, however, there were times when fraud became so rife as to necessitate stringent laws against the practice of alchemy. In the reign of Henry IV, for example, it was de-

creed that "none from henceforward shall use to multiply gold or silver, or use the craft of multiplication; and if the same do he shall incur the pain of felony."

Alchemy was bitterly attacked by Kunroth, Boerhaave, Geoffroy, Krapf, and other chemists of repute and influence. But in spite of this it had supporters in England till near the close of the Eighteenth Century. Dr. James Price of Guildford, a Fellow of the Royal Society, professed it until 1783; and hermetic societies existed in Westphalia, Königsberg, and Carlshafen, down to the beginning of the Nineteenth Century. The art of Hermetism never succeeded in the transmutation of the base metals into gold. The philosopher's stone never existed except hypothetically in the imagination of credulous humanity. But out of the efforts of many thoughtful men the present has grown with its enlightened views and fuller knowledge. Alchemy, although in many respects a remarkable example of the extent to which human reason may aberrate, can never be without human interest. It brought to view many fresh fields of research, and led to the discovery of many facts of great importance during its strange and devious career.

LETTERS

Communications under the above heading are welcomed, but the editor must remain sole judge of their suitability and does not undertake to hold himself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions so presented.

(No. 391)

Boston Prices Exceed New York's
To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:

Possibly the following may be of interest to The Christian Science Monitor in its crusade against profiteering, especially in Boston, where,

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PRESS VIEWS ON PRESIDENT'S NOTE

Newspapers of United States, With Few Exceptions, Approve Call Upon Germany for a Complete Surrender

President Wilson's reply to the German request for an armistice, in which he says he cannot trust the present German Government and calls for surrender by the enemy, is upheld by the newspapers of the United States, with few exceptions. Editorial views are appended.

Boston Post

The final reply of the President of the United States to the German plea for an armistice is a stern and stinging demand for "not peace negotiations, but surrender." Furthermore, the President hands over the whole matter of armistice to the governments of the Allies, suggesting only that if those governments feel disposed to effect peace, their military advisers and the military advisers of the United States be asked to frame terms that will insure "unrestricted power" to enforce any peace to which the German Government has agreed.

In the strongest language that he has as yet used the President expresses his implied but often disbelieved in any unguaranteed German promises in the field.

Boston Herald

The President's note clearly means unconditional surrender. His treatment of the third point, in particular—the responsibility of the house of Hohenzollern—is all that the most vigilant upholder of allied rights could ask for. What the President calls his "harsh word," but his necessary one, is undeniably distinct, brushing away all the sophistries with which Germany's replies have recently been veiled as to the overture in the government there. The President is perfectly explicit. He, moreover, takes the question of peace and of armistice to the Allies, and that is where it belongs.

Boston Globe

Mr. Wilson only says what all the American people would say, and all the people of the allied nations, in his assertion that "the nations of the world do not and cannot trust the word of those who have hitherto been the masters of German policy." Peace can be made only with the German people because only the German people can be trusted to keep it. If there is to be a peace with the German Government, it must be an imposed peace, a peace accorded only after surrender.

Boston Transcript

The warning voice of the people of the United States must have been heard by their government, but the head of their government has yet to heed it. In number three of his new series of notes to Germany Mr. Wilson neither meets the demand of his people that discussion of peace with Germany be stopped, nor makes their demand of unconditional surrender as the only condition upon which, with their approval, peace can be concluded. He begins his communication with the false assumption that he has "received the explicit promise of the present German Government that the humane rules of civilized warfare will be observed both on land and sea by the German armed forces." Now this may be clever, but it is not correct. Following this false assumption Mr. Wilson discusses briefly the sort of armistice which "he would feel justified" in submitting for the consideration of our allies, as if he were an arbiter between the common enemy and our allies. Then he proceeds to do what the German Government asked him to do on Oct. 6 last, when it requested him "to take steps to restore peace" and "to notify all belligerents of this request."

New York World

Meeting promptly and energetically the expectations of the people of the United States and of all their co-belligerents, President Wilson's response to Germany's propositions for an armistice and peace is the statement that with some misgivings he has referred the matter to the military advisers of the countries with which Germany is at war to determine whether they regard such an armistice advisable from a military point of view. Speaking for the United States as well as for the Western Allies he says frankly, that accepting Germany's promises and agreements, the only armistice that he would feel justified in considering would be one that left a renewal of hostilities on the part of Germany impossible. With language plainer and more solemn than was ever before used in a communication of this kind, the President repeats his assertion that the Government of Germany which instigated this war is not to be trusted.

New York Sun

The cool, clear, temperate statement of the allied will and purpose will have its good effect. It will clear away German illusions without arousing a passion of desperate resistance. It gives the German firebreathers no chance to preach a crusade; it strengthens the hands of those who see the hopelessness of further struggle.

New York Times

The great force and emphasis of the words with which President Wilson begins his reply to the German note of Oct. 21, declaring that he had received "the solemn and explicit assurance of the German Government that it unreservedly accepts the terms of peace" laid down in his address of

PEOPLE TO DECIDE GERMANY'S FATE

(Continued from page one)

Jan. 8, and his subsequent addresses, may suggest he is in receipt of other and more definite commitments of the German Government than those which have come to the public knowledge. However that may be, it is surrender and nothing short of surrender that the now demands of Germany as the condition to which she must assent before peace can be discussed.

New York Herald

In his plain notice to Prussianism that it must surrender, the President accurately and clearly voices the demand of the American people. No less does he reflect the view of all Americans when he strips the camouflage from the German Government itself. It may be, he says—graciously accepting the assurances of Prince Max of Baden and his associates for more than they are worth—that future wars have been brought under control of the German people, but the present war has not been, and it is with the present war that we are dealing.

So long, then, as Germany remains in the hands of its military masters and monarchical authorities the United States has for it just one word—Surrender!

New York Tribune

The President's reply to Germany is perhaps the strangest diplomatic document of the whole war so far.

Of its probable consequences, immediate and deferred, no one can pretend at once to speak. He stipulates that the armistice shall be one that will make it impossible for Germany to renew hostilities or thwart any arrangements that are entered into. That is strong enough. But he goes on immediately to say, in effect, that the solemn assurances of the German Government are worthless, because it is evident that the German people have no means of controlling the military authorities and that the power of the Kaiser—called the King of Prussia—over the policy of the Empire is unimpaired. . . . The point seems to be that by submitting to an armistice that will leave Germany powerless to renew hostilities, the Kaiser-controlled people can convince the world that they accept in good faith the terms and principles of peace laid down by Mr. Wilson.

Philadelphia Inquirer

If there are those whom the President's consent to transmit the armistice request may disappoint, who would have preferred that he hold no parley with the present rulers of Germany beyond insisting upon an unconditional surrender, such persons will be reassured and gratified by the vigor and lucidity of the President's comment upon the unsatisfactory nature of the representations which have been made with regard to the allied reorganization of the Imperial German Government and by the frankness and force with which his determination to deal only with "veritable representatives of the German people, who have been assured of a genuine constitutional standing as the real rulers of Germany" is asserted.

Baltimore Sun

The heartening part of President Wilson's note is that in which he says that if the United States Government

must deal with the military masters and the monarchical autocrats of Germany, now or later, it must demand not peace negotiations but surrender. That is the word the American people have been waiting for. It is also the logical word.

Charleston News and Courier

The German answer to this note

must be one of three things. It must be revolution, unconditional surrender, or defiance. If revolution or surrender comes, the war will end, not otherwise. The peace trap of the Potsdam autocrats has failed.

Memphis Commercial Appeal

Germany is paying the penalty today

for her policy in 1914 of regarding sacred contracts as scraps of paper. President Wilson cannot trust the present German Government. Therefore he demands that Germany be placed in a position where, if she elects to break her word, her capacity for harm is destroyed. Mr. Wilson meets the highest expectations of liberty, justice and democracy.

MINERS OF UTAH WELL PAID WORKERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah.—While considerable comment has been made regarding high wages paid in the shipyards and the ammunition plants, John Crawford, State Inspector of Coal Mines, declares that the miners of Utah are probably the best-paid workers in the United States.

According to Mr. Crawford, some of the miners are now drawing more pay than the superintendents of the mines. He cites the case of one miner he knows, employed by the Standard Coal Mine at Standardville, Utah, who drew \$533 as his month's wages in July. Another received a monthly pay check of \$530. Two other miners, employed at the Black Hawk Mine, received \$460 and \$455, respectively, as their month's wages.

The average miner in Utah, Mr. Crawford says, is drawing from \$10 to \$15 a day, the few instances noted above being exceptional. Mine foremen in Utah receive about \$210 a month, while superintendents receive \$5000 a year, by which it will be observed that there are some miners receiving more than their chiefs.

Mr. Crawford recalls the time when it was exceptional for a miner to make \$120 a month. Mine foremen a few years ago received about \$120 a month for a 10-hour day. The present day is eight hours.

But let it be said again that the

choice rests with the German people. It is for them, not us, to say how they shall be ruled. All we can say is, according as they choose, so we must act. And that is the President's last word.

The Globe

We have only one criticism to offer on the President's reply to the German Government—that it is a reply. The substance of it is quite uncompromising and altogether admirable, but we cannot help wondering whether the mere fact of presenting the enemy with a literary gem so carefully cut and highly polished as this, may not delude him into the belief that the President may possibly be induced to do business with him, if not on German terms, at any rate on terms of some sort.

At bottom the conditions of the Allies are very simple, and can be expressed in two words, unconditional surrender.

QUESTIONS RAISED IN HOUSE OF COMMONS

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

WESTMINSTER, England (Wednesday)—In the House of Commons, today, Mr. King asked whether Mr. Lloyd George's July statement, that Germany could have peace tomorrow on President Wilson's conditions still held good.

Mr. Bonar Law replied that it was not advisable to make any statement on the subject while negotiations between President Wilson and Germany were pending.

Questioned regarding the Milner interview, Mr. Bonar Law said it was, of course, made on Lord Milner's own authority, Germany must surrender her whole fleet, the fortified places that shall be specified by the allied military commanders and her munition factories, and she must send away the guilty dynasty of Hohenzollern. Only by such means can Germany prove her sincerity in expressing a desire to conclude the democratic peace for which the world has been waiting.

Mr. Dillon having asked whether the Cabinet agreed with Lord Milner's views, Mr. Bonar Law pointed out that notice of that question must be given. Thereupon Mr. Hogge said he would raise it on adjournment.

Dr. Macnamara informed Mr. Hous-

ton that there was no information official or otherwise that German submarines were reaching Antwerp through the neutral waters of the River Schelde. The Admiralty had no doubt the Dutch Government would fulfill its obligations to prevent such occurrences if necessary.

Asked whether the government would apply to Ireland President Wilson's four points in his address to Lille, where the Mayor described the prolonged suffering of the inhabitants and the supreme courage which had been shown on all hands during the German occupation. The President declared that complete victory was now only a matter of time.

No obstacles nor political ambush-

ment could retard the march of destiny.

Those who had assumed the responsibility of unchaining on the world the monstrous war, had dreamed of establishing their hegemony on force, but force had put herself in the service of the free nations and, before long, the hour of Germany's total defeat would sound.

Democratization Reported

COPENHAGEN, Denmark (Thursday)—The democratization of Germany is spreading through the federal states, according to a dispatch to the Berlingske Tidende from Berlin.

At a meeting of the Crown Council at Dresden yesterday the question of asking Socialists to join the government was considered. The Baden Government met at Karlsruhe to consider the abolition of the three-class franchise system and the introduction of the proportional franchise. Württemberg also is said to be considering whether that government's representatives in the Federal Council shall not henceforth receive instructions direct from the representatives elected by the people rather than from the Württemberg Government. The democratization of the First Chamber there is also being considered.

Reply Reached England

LONDON, England (Thursday)—The British Cabinet met this morning presumably to discuss President Wilson's reply to Germany. The reply was received by the Foreign Office from the British Embassy at Washington.

Dr. Liebknecht's Prospects

LONDON, England (Wednesday)—Dr. Karl Liebknecht, former member of the German Reichstag, who is in prison on charge of attempting treason, will be released in a few days, according to a Copenhagen dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company quoting Berlin advices.

Effect in Austria

BASEL, Switzerland (Thursday)—President Wilson's reply to Austria's note has had a considerable effect in Vienna, according to a dispatch to the Frankfurter Zeitung. Not only were there a panic in financial circles, but the note was considered in political quarters as being humiliating for the Dual Monarchy.

London Press Attitude

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Thursday)—London evening papers comment on President Wilson's latest note to Germany as follows:

Westminster Gazette

President Wilson takes the German Government at its word, and proposes a course of action which must be a test of its sincerity. All democratic nations will be grateful to the President for having thus forcibly projected the issue between the free peoples and military despotism into the foreground at this stage of the war.

According to Mr. Crawford, some of the miners are now drawing more pay than the superintendents of the mines. He cites the case of one miner he knows, employed by the Standard Coal Mine at Standardville, Utah, who drew \$533 as his month's wages in July. Another received a monthly pay check of \$530. Two other miners, employed at the Black Hawk Mine, received \$460 and \$455, respectively, as their month's wages.

The average miner in Utah, Mr. Crawford says, is drawing from \$10 to \$15 a day, the few instances noted above being exceptional. Mine foremen in Utah receive about \$210 a month, while superintendents receive \$5000 a year, by which it will be observed that there are some miners receiving more than their chiefs.

Mr. Crawford recalls the time when it was exceptional for a miner to make \$120 a month. Mine foremen a few years ago received about \$120 a month for a 10-hour day. The present day is eight hours.

But let it be said again that the

WORD "SURRENDER" FULLY SATISFYING

Comment on President Wilson's Note to Berlin Is Generally Favorable—Cheers at Dinner of Lotus Club in New York

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Comment on President Wilson's latest note to Berlin is generally favorable. There is particular expression of satisfaction in many quarters because the President used the word "surrender" in the last paragraph of the note. This was especially evident at a dinner at the Lotus Club, at which the members of the British Educational Mission were guests. In a summary of the note the word "surrender" was received with cheers. One of the speakers, Nicholas Murray Butler, president of Columbia University said: "That is the word for which we have been waiting."

Some comment is heard along the line that the last half of the note is not parallel with the first half. Prof. Franklin H. Giddings of Columbia believes the last half proves that the first half should not have been written.

George W. Wickes, former United States Attorney-General, also criticizes the note adversely. He believes the latter part of the note to be a demonstration of the complete impracticability of dealing with the German Government as a government that can be trusted.

Metelion Metaxakis, Archbishop of Athens, said: "Surely, the President is right. Before there can be an armistice, Germany must surrender her whole fleet, the fortified places that shall be specified by the allied military commanders and her munition factories, and she must send away the guilty dynasty of Hohenzollern. Only by such means can Germany prove her sincerity in expressing a desire to conclude the democratic peace for which the world has been waiting."

The opinion of the majority Socialists is expressed in the New York Call: "The President has shown again that he knows the attitude, not only of the American people, but of those of the allied countries toward the question of peace; that the people of none of the warring countries wish to descend to the level of Prussian junkerism in wreaking revenge upon the people of the Central Empires, but, on the contrary, wish to do all they can to enable the people of the enemy countries to throw off the yoke imposed on them and end forever the rule of autocracy. The reigning dynasties are doomed, and the peace that is coming will be one that cannot be disturbed again by the rattling sword of kaiser or junker. And what is of vital moment to all mankind is that there are signs that the diplomats of the world who have played their game with the people as pawns are to be shorn of their power and that the people will demand that their voice be heard in a decision that is of either infinite wear or woe to them."

"The first sentence of the reply to the latest German note, 'having received the solemn and explicit assurance of the German Government,' shows the wisdom of President Wilson's preceding note asking Solf whom he represented," said Mrs. Ida Husted Harper, editorial chairman of the Leslie National Suffrage Bureau, to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor. "I enjoyed the quiet sarcasm

of placing 'military masters' ahead of 'monarchical autocrats,' as showing the domination of the former. I believe it is the first instance in all history where one government has said to another that its word could not be trusted. The President's intimation that not peace negotiations, but surrender, will be the final word certainly is echoed by the whole United States."

The committee finally urges concord among all the nationalities in order to create a great national state.

Jugo-Slav Government Needed

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PARIS, France (Wednesday)—In an editorial in the Journal Des Débats, M. Gauvain urges the necessity of the formation of a common organ for the complete realization of the declaration of Corfu. There is already such an organ, continues M. Gauvain, in the Serbian Government, but in its present composition the Cabinet is purely Serb and purely party, and does not meet the needs of the present situation.

Mr. Sichinski, Ukraine delegate, warned against extending to small groups, within the nations represented, the right of self-determination. He pointed out that such a small group might want the right of forming a monarchy.

Dr. Masaryk observed that in discussing the "military" aspect of the fixing of boundaries, consideration should be confined to the fundamental of whether there should be any more wars. "Shall it be too much to expect," he queried, "that the proposed League of Nations will pass an international law which shall guarantee to small nations, everywhere, full protection?"

Dr. Szilas, Lithuanian delegate, spoke of the false census taken of his country by the Germans. He said these counts were taken in such manner that if the reports were to be accepted by the peace conference as determining factors of fixing boundary lines by racial lines, Lithuania would be "left out."

Austrian Attitude to Peace

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Thursday)

CANADIANS TELL OF GERMAN BRUTALITY

Cruelty of Prussian Guards to British Prisoners Is Reported by Soldiers Who Escaped Into Neutral Countries

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

OTTAWA, Ont.—The British Ministry of Information has forwarded particulars concerning the escape of Canadian prisoners from Germany. In the last year about 50 Canadians have been eventually enabled to return to their own country, after first escaping from Germany into neutral territory.

Without exception the stories of these men regarding their life and sufferings in Germany agree in every important detail. It is no lie, they say, that some of their number were nailed to wooden posts and barn doors during those fateful days of April, 1915. A few of them witnessed the spectacle. Others heard the particulars from their comrades who were eye-witnesses. It is no fabrication, they add, that the wounded were done to death, as they lay helpless on the battlefield by brutal Prussian Guards, that their injuries were left undressed for many days, that their pleas for nourishment were dismissed with contemptuous grins by their captors. These returned Canadians have deposited overwhelming evidence of all these things, and to their testimony is added that of those repatriated men whose physical disabilities forbade their escape.

Often working alongside German civilians in the mines and quarries of Westphalia, and on the farms in East Prussia and Bavaria, the Canadians were repeatedly able to glean the popular feeling toward the war. In almost every instance it took the form of utter indifference as to the ultimate outcome. Most of these Germans were ready for peace at any price. They had been led to believe, by skillful use of propaganda and other methods, that the defeat of Germany's military strength was without the bounds of possibility. Von Hindenburg, according to these people, held the keys to the situation at all times and could open or lock the door to peace at will. The prolongation of the war was his decree, and was designed to punish England and her "pig-dogs."

Bulgarian Deeds

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Thursday)—The Serbian legation announces semi-officially that a high allied officer who has returned from Sofia reports terrible conditions in the internment camps for Serbian prisoners in the Sofia neighborhood. Apparently the men are without shelter at night, and treatment and food supply is very bad.

The released Serbian prisoners from more distant parts have been turned loose without any support and have to walk home without food. The Bulgarians used these for work under military control even after the convention was signed.

German Methods in Lille

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PARIS, France (Wednesday)—In the course of his speech before the Chamber of Deputies, on resuming his seat after spending four years in Lille, M. Ragheboom told of the treatment inflicted on women and children by German soldiers, of how children had been hanged by their wrists to force them to work for the enemy of their country. Amid intense indignation, in which the Socialist benches freely joined, the Chamber voted that the speeches of the two deputies should be placarded throughout the country.

In conversation with the deputies in the lobbies at the close of the sitting, M. Delory, the other deputy released from Lille, described the total absence of all war news in Lille, and how he had only learned of American intervention through reading communiques in German papers. He said that the pillage in Lille was systematic, that all machines and metal objects were removed, and that copper was made the object of daily search. In spite of everything, the people of Lille, he said, never failed to show wonderful stoicism.

Looting Continues

WITH THE ALLIED ARMIES IN FRANCE AND BELGIUM (Thursday)

The enemy continues to shell all the larger towns within range, notwithstanding the fact that there are thousands of civilians in them. In addition to Denain, where there are several thousand persons, mostly women and children, the Germans have been continuously shelling Le Cateau, in which there are many more. The enemy shows no sign of ceasing his looting. Every town the British have captured has been pillaged. Usually the Germans break up and destroy whatever they are unable to carry off.

Debate on Devastations

PARIS, France (Wednesday)—The question of the devastation wrought by the Germans in Northern France was the topic of a discussion in the Palais Bourbon today.

In the Senate, M. Antonin Dubost, President, asked that victory should give all its might to the chastisement of the offender and reparation for the crime.

"The enemy will be condemned to restitutions, for which we will take guarantees, not being able to rely upon his word," said Stephen Pichon, Foreign Minister. "We are near the end of the sacrifices imposed by a savage aggression, for which its authors try to escape the responsibility. Their calculations have been upset by President Wilson."

Senators from the liberated regions

sfiled a resolution asking that commissions be sent to ascertain the extent of the devastations, which were described as heartbreaking. The resolution was unanimously adopted.

In the Chamber of Deputies, a cordial reception was given to Deputies M. G. Delory and Ragheboom, who stayed in Lille during the German occupation. Paul Deschanel, President of the Chamber, praised their courage, and rendered homage to M. Ghislain, deputy of Lille, who was a victim of German barbarity for having defended his townsmen.

Bulgarian Methods

LONDON, England (Wednesday)—Liberated British prisoners passing through Sofia on their way to Salonika speak gratefully of the work done by the American Consul-General at Sofia in their behalf, according to a dispatch to The Daily Mail. They said that although the British and French prisoners endured much hardship, the Serbians were regularly beaten by their Bulgarian captors and often shot without excuse.

Bulgarian Deeds Investigated

ATHENS, Greece (Wednesday)—By a royal decree, which was signed to-day, subscriptions to alleviate the condition of liberated Greek peoples in those portions of Macedonia, which have been occupied by Bulgarian troops will be received by a commission under the presidency of King Alexander. The government has appointed a delegation charged with the work of securing evidence from the Turkish and Greek inhabitants of the country relative to atrocities and other crimes committed by the Bulgarians during the occupation there.

U-Boat Recall Denied

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Thursday)—Denial that Germany has ordered the cessation of all destructions whatsoever on the western front is made by the semi-official Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung of Berlin.

The newspaper denies the newspaper reports from outside Germany that German submarines have been recalled to their bases.

Systematic Devastation

WITH THE FRENCH ARMY IN CHAMPAGNE (Wednesday)—(By The Associated Press)—Detachments of engineers from General Gouraud's army, in exploring the region from which the Germans have been driven in this sector, have discovered in many villages evidence of the method by which the destruction of dwellings, churches and other public buildings was organized.

The region along the Retourne abounds with indications of willful devastation of villages that were never within range of artillery, but were found razed to the ground. In others, where houses were still erect, they were mined for slow destruction, while purely military installations such as barracks built by the Germans for their own troops were left intact.

Orders for the burning of Juniville, a large village in the valley of the Retourne, arrived on the day of evacuation. The Germans had built comfortable quarters, with casinos, officers' clubs, moving picture theaters, hotels and rest houses, for the soldiers of the village. The village was accordingly destroyed. Mont St. Remy shared the same fate.

Chatelet, Alincourt, Bignicourt and Ville-sur-Retourne were partially saved because the French troops pressed the Germans there so closely that the sappers left behind to do the work were surprised. Some of these men fled before they could set off the mines which had been prepared. Others were captured.

It has been necessary for French sappers and miners to explore the cellar of every house remaining intact in this region. Under most of them mines have been found. Mouths of wells were so mined that explosions would fill them with rock and earth. At Aulnoye mines were discovered labeled to indicate the class of destruction for which they were prepared. These mines were provided with glass tubes containing a corrosive liquid to eat away the wire connection with the mines and cause explosions within a lapse of time indicated on each tube. Some were marked for one hour, others for two, 12 and 24 hours. Some were marked for as high as 72 hours.

TEACHERS' VIEW

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

CALGARY, Alta.—The teachers' convention in this city went on record as favoring a conference of educationists in Canada to discuss a national policy for the teaching and developing of Canadian citizenship in the schools. It was felt that such things are being left too much to the provinces as to whom they send to Washington to represent them in the United States Senate for the next six years, replied to

BULGARIAN ACTS NOT A SURPRISE

Entire History of This People Is One of Atrocities and Barbarity, Declares the Archbishop of Athens, Reviewing Crimes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Nobody who knows the Bulgarians was surprised to hear about the atrocities they have committed during this war, according to Meletios Metaxakis, Archbishop of Athens and president of the Holy Synod of the Church of Greece, who, in an interview with a representative of this bureau on Thursday, after viewing these atrocities and the "indefinite barbarity" of the Bulgarians, said:

"I hope that, in simple justice, the civilized nations, which have shed their blood so abundantly, in this war, for liberty and humanity, will not allow these atrocities to go unpunished. Not only do the interests of universal humanity and justice demand punishment and reparation for these barbarities, but the interests of the Bulgarians themselves demand them, in order that the people may learn the lesson that they should be more human in future."

The archbishop said that the crimes of the Bulgarians might be a surprise to the American people, who were not all in a position to know that the whole history of the Bulgarians is one of atrocities and barbarities. The latest of these did not surprise him; what Bulgaria had done in Serbia and the Greek provinces was to be expected. From a remote epoch, this instinctive barbarity of the Bulgarians had not decreased. He himself had seen it in the regions devastated by the Bulgarians in the Balkan wars. A personal visit to the battlefields and ruined towns had shown him what barbarity was. Negrita, Seres, Doxana, Drama—all of these he had seen burning; and he took photographs of these scenes of devastation and heard from the people themselves the suffering to which they had been subjected. He found no words to describe these horrors, the most terrible feature of which was that they had been inflicted "without any reason of war necessity."

To him, therefore, there was no news in the story of the Bulgarian reduction of the population of Seres, for instance, from 24,000 to 5000 or 6000. In other cities and villages undoubtedly there was the same proportion of destruction. Since it is hard for the civilized world to realize such atrocities, he thought the Greek Government desired that all civilized countries should send their own representatives to those districts to learn the facts at first hand. He was convinced the reason behind all this barbarity was the Bulgarian mania to destroy other people's property and to transfer their lands to Bulgarian occupation.

The archbishop was emphatic in his statement that the world should not condone such a record of crime as Bulgaria's.

He intimated, that at the peace table, Greece would have something to say along this line. He also said that he had received word from Mr. Venizelos that he was coming to the United States as soon as events allowed him to leave Europe.

DULUTH APPLIES THE WORK-OR-FIGHT ORDER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

DULUTH, Minn.—The application of the work-or-fight order of June 4 last was invoked here on Thursday by order of the Minnesota State Safety Commission in consequence of shortage of labor on the coal docks to handle fuel being brought up by steamers and the unloading of it on cars for shipment to points over the Northwest. Movement of coal is being held up, and, with cold weather coming on, the situation at the docks has grown serious, as shown in shipments of less than 1000 cars daily, while the capacity of docks is over 2500. Besides in the coal trade, labor is required in other industries. According to the order, unemployed men not in the military service must report immediately at the employment office here for work.

SENATOR WEEKS DEFENDS SHIP BILL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

BOSTON, Mass.—Senator John W. Weeks, in addressing the guests at an informal luncheon at the Massachusetts Club on Thursday, after urging the voters of the state to take on election day, Nov. 5, a real concern as to whom they send to Washington to represent them in the United States Senate for the next six years, replied to

an attack made upon his sincerity by his Democratic opponent, David L. Walsh, at the Democratic State Convention at Worcester on Wednesday.

"My Democratic opponent," the Senator stated, "said that I was a leader of a coterie of Republicans in Congress who had been instrumental in presenting the adoption of a government-owned steamship policy before the war. I think he does me altogether too much honor in saying that I am a leader. He does not say what that policy was, how it originated, or how it would have resulted."

"As a matter of fact, before that time I had introduced a bill in the Senate providing that army and navy transports which, in times of peace were not needed for army and navy purposes, should be used in providing a transportation line from the Atlantic coast to the west coast of South America, until private capital came in to cover that field. It seemed a good proposition and was unanimously adopted by the Senate. It went to the House, went to a committee controlled by Democrats, and never reappeared."

"I hope that, in simple justice, the civilized nations, which have shed their blood so abundantly, in this war, for liberty and humanity, will not allow these atrocities to go unpunished. Not only do the interests of universal humanity and justice demand punishment and reparation for these barbarities, but the interests of the Bulgarians themselves demand them, in order that the people may learn the lesson that they should be more human in future."

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He intimated, that at the peace table, Greece would have something to say along this line. He also said that he had received word from Mr. Venizelos that he was coming to the United States as soon as events allowed him to leave Europe.

Chated, Alincourt, Bignicourt and Ville-sur-Retourne were partially saved because the French troops pressed the Germans there so closely that the sappers left behind to do the work were surprised. Some of these men fled before they could set off the mines which had been prepared. Others were captured.

It has been necessary for French sappers and miners to explore the cellar of every house remaining intact in this region. Under most of them mines have been found. Mouths of wells were so mined that explosions would fill them with rock and earth. At Aulnoye mines were discovered labeled to indicate the class of destruction for which they were prepared. These mines were provided with glass tubes containing a corrosive liquid to eat away the wire connection with the mines and cause explosions within a lapse of time indicated on each tube. Some were marked for one hour, others for two, 12 and 24 hours. Some were marked for as high as 72 hours.

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Chated, Alincourt

SOCIALIST DEMANDS IN MALVY AFFAIRE

Abolition Urged of Senate, as Haute Cour, on Its Non-Elective Basis—M. Malvy's Civic Rights Are Discussed

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

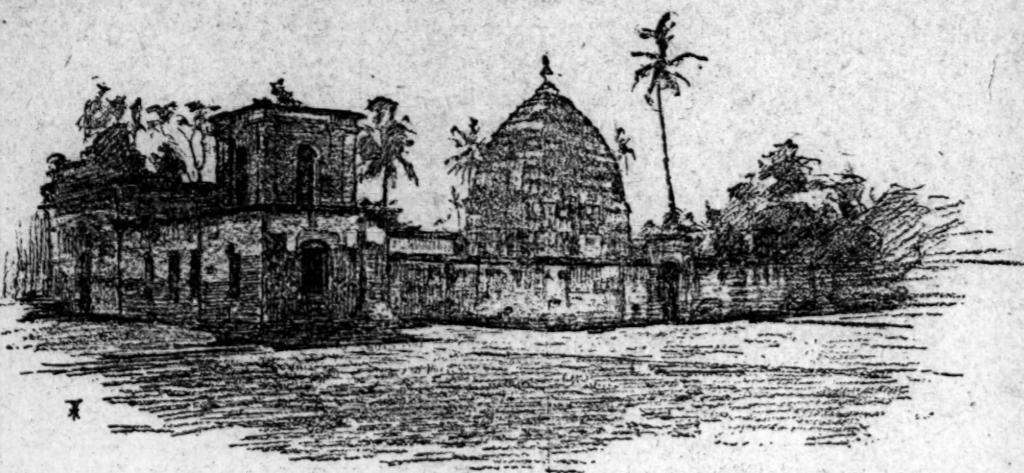
PARIS, France.—It seems that the affaire Malvy may become very difficult and complicated. It was, of course, clear at the outset of the new session of Parliament that the case would have to be dealt with, and that there would be a long and anxious debate at last. For weeks past, ever since the trial was completed and M. Malvy went south to San Sebastian. The Socialist newspapers have been waging a bitter attack against the Senate as the Haute Cour, and with all allowances made for partisanship, politics and exaggeration of feeling, it does not appear that the position of the Senate has been strengthened thereby. The abolition of the body on its present non-elective basis is loudly demanded. Labor organizations throughout the country with remarkable unanimity have voted in terms of strong condemnation of the verdict, and individual authorities of importance have protested against it.

Two or three final pronouncements of consequence have just brought up the rear to the long line of protests, emanating from parliamentary forces whose deliverances come naturally, conveniently and with better force at the opening of a session. At the time of the conclusion of the trial the executive committee of the Republican coalition issued its condemnation, and more recently the general meeting of the coalition, attended by some hundreds of members, passed a very strong resolution on the subject. This resolution states that, having regard to the protests that had been made throughout the country and especially by the working-class organization, it is clear that no Republican can honestly accept this verdict, which is nothing less than a blow struck against the constitution and the law. It expresses its astonishment that the government has not yet taken any proceedings against the original calumniator and his accomplices, declares that despite the verdict M. Malvy still retains his rights as a representative of the people, and that it is, therefore, incumbent on the Chamber to assure to one of its members the full exercise of his mandate; that it counts on the Republican majority of the Senate to forbid the renewal of the scandal of a political assembly proclaiming itself to be above the law; and that it looks to them likewise to put an end to the enterprises of reactionaries whose impudence increases continually in the country as in the Senate.

Then came the resolution of the Radical Socialist group in Parliament. They explain in this resolution that they have had no opportunity of expressing themselves until the reopening of the session, that they associate themselves with those members of the Haute Cour who did not admit the sovereignty of that body, and that the policy of their party of confidence in the working classes and of close union of all the democratic forces remains in their eyes the necessary instrument of national defense and, for the future, the essential pledge for the safeguarding of Republican institutions. Finally, the Socialist group in Parliament has passed its own resolution in which it calls attention to the general movement of protest which, it says, is uniting the Republican elements of the country and the economic and political sections of the working classes against the iniquitous verdict of the Haute Cour. In strong agreement with these protests, in which the permanent administrative committee of the Socialist Party has already played its part, the Socialist group says it will endeavor to make clear to the country the general conclusions to be drawn from these events, with which is concerned the development of the Republic for which the soldiers of France are fighting. The group at a later sitting will consider the details of its action.

In due course the big debate in the Chamber will take place, and it is naturally being anticipated with much keenness by the political groupings. But before that can take place the committee that has been specially appointed to consider and report upon the case must finish its labors and make a report upon them. The task of this committee is not to be envied. There had been some talk of the appointment of a smaller and more particular committee; but as soon as the Chamber met, it was determined to appoint one of 44 members chosen from the different political groupings according to their strength, the business of which committee would be to examine the political capacity of M. Malvy according to the verdict delivered against him by the Haute Cour. Until this committee delivers its report there is to be no debate in the Chamber, and though the committee has been charged to deal with this one point of the present political capacity of the exiled statesman, it will be sufficient excuse when the matter does come up in the Chamber to attack the verdict from any point, and this will surely be done.

What line the committee will take is hard to say, and there are many speculations. In the ordinary course when a French citizen is sentenced to banishment, he is automatically deprived of his civil rights, and he can no longer sit in Parliament for a division. When, however, the Haute Cour claimed sovereignty for itself and banished M. Malvy, it expressly reserved for him his civil rights, and the situation now is that until a new decision or interpretation is made, he is in the curious and anomalous situation of being the representative of a French constituency, of retaining his



Temple on the road to Chandanagore

CHANDANAGORE, A BIT OF FRANCE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CALCUTTA, India.—From the day of my arrival in Calcutta I longed to visit Chandanagore, that tiny scrap of France in India, the early home of Madame Grand. Yet, although I achieved cold weather tours, spent hot weathers in the Hills, put in long cool December days on the Hooghly, I never reached Chandanagore. And what wonderful tales were told of the little place! According to the few who had visited it, Chandanagore was a tiny mirage of Paris. There was a noble promenade, tree-lined, and furnished with seats, along the river front. The roads were shady boulevards, the population gay, pleasure-loving, Parisian. Bands played in the evening, while gay crowds sat in the open-air cafes, as though in Paris itself. In Chandanagore, so we heard, we were in France. The very gharriwallahs hailed one in Easternized French, there were French-speaking servants, and low be it spoken, there was spoken in Chandanagore, as much chi-chi French as chi-chi English in Calcutta. Hence the saying "the French of Chandanagore." We listened, wondered and longed, but we did not go.

Then came the shock of the European War, and in the light of the Anglo-French Alliance, Chandanagore assumed a new interest. Telegrams received from Chandanagore were eagerly scanned in our daily papers. Our censorship was strict, news was scanty and rumors were plentiful. Yet, from time to time, came a little light on European happenings from Chandanagore, and from thence we first learned of the arrival of our expeditionary force in France. Finally, we added enterprise to interest, and decided to make our way to the French settlement, and visit France in India.

The tales we had heard of the road to Chandanagore were the very opposite of the attractive descriptions of the French settlement itself. It was of exceptional roughness, so we heard, even for India. It was strewn with bricks, addled to loose drain pipes, and in a chronic state of "up for repairs." But for the ardent motorist to travel by rail or river is at once a humiliation and a bore. A short preliminary excursion convinced us that the terrors of the Chandanagore road were but a bogey, the distorted fancy of folk spoilt by smooth driving in luxurious Calcutta. We dwellers in the jungle, accustomed to jump our car along the hills and valleys of the jungle road, were not so easily alarmed. So, on a sunny morning in late November, armed with camera and spares, we set forth for Chandanagore. We found the road better than we had dared to hope. The drive itself was not uninteresting, passing through the historic village of Serampore, an old Danish settlement, one of the earliest fields of Christian mission work in India. The long stretches of jungle between the villages showed the monotonous green beauty of flat Bengal. Temples rose here and there, amid typical Indian scenery. Children, chattering Bengali, gathered round me and my camera, whenever I alighted to take a snapshot. We were in the real India.

"Now this," said the Sahib, as we ran slowly through a dull, very ordinary-looking village, "should be about the distance of Chandanagore." "It is Chandanagore," I cried as I turned my eyes in the direction of the river. "See, there is the famous promenade."

We turned down a side street leading to the promenade. "We are in France," said the Sahib, pointing to the signboards at the end of the streets.

"So we are," I assented as I read "Rue de Chevalier," "Rue de Paris." "And now, for the French-speaking Indian," I remarked as I alighted on the promenade, paved and tree-lined, as description had promised, and deserted except for a couple of babus, who sat side by side on one of the seats.

"Do you speak the French language?" I inquired point blank of the babu, whose appearance differed in no single respect from the babus of Calcutta.

"No," they returned.

"Don't all Indians here speak French?" I pursued.

"No, not one." We left the babus and continued our stroll along the front.

European Chandanagore is ranged in neat, symmetrical line of buildings along the river front. Exactly in the center stand the public offices, fronted by a wide gateway which is surmounted by a high clock tower. Over the building to the right of the tower, we read with respect the legend, "Ecole pour les jeunes filles."

Through the open window came the voices of "les jeunes filles" as they pursued the quest of knowledge in the high, nasal chant of scholastic Bengal.

I paused before the imposing gateway and proceeded to question the mute Indian sentry who stood, very much at ease, on guard. "What is this building?" I inquired, uncertain whether I ought to address him in my very British French, and taking refuge in Hindustani. He dived hastily into the inner recesses of the gateway, and returned with a huge sword. Armed with this imposing weapon, this guardian of the interests of France in India proceeded to reply to my queries.

"Memshah, it is the house of the police sahib."

"Oh! Do you speak the French language?"

"No."

"It is not true then, that in Chandanagore all the Indians speak French?"

"No," he said, speaking the familiar Hindustani.

"Does no one speak French?"

"Only the French Sahibs, Memshah."

Richer by a couple of snapshots and poorer by several illusions, we left the valiant guardian of the gate, and looked for a likely hotel, where we might refresh the inner man, and exchange ideas with our brave allies. Cafés there were none, open air or otherwise. Hotels with English and Scottish names we scorned, but the sign "Hotel de France" over a gateway leading into a fine compound, attracted us. We made our way through the garden and up the steps, and found ourselves in a fine verandah. Here were tables laid for tiffin, but it was India, not France. The verandah displayed anything but French cleanliness. The ceiling accommodated a flourishing nursery of spiders. The tables and chairs showed the customary Indian innocence of polish or dusters. I was feeling thoroughly disillusioned when I noticed that the khataiwallahs wore the bicolor by way of puggaree bands. Simultaneously, a French official in khaki, with long sweeping moustaches came striding into tiffin. Mine host hustled forward to meet him, with bows and smiles. The pair entered into a voluble conversation, and at last we heard, French spoken in Chandanagore. Mine host was undoubtedly a Frenchman. His drill clothes were of doubtful whiteness. His coat, buttoned to the throat to conceal his shirtlessness stood out crinoline fashion. Vast neither garments were stitched in huge plaita into a capacious waistband. The effect was scarcely Parisian. On the plea of inquiring for my bill, I ventured to approach mine host.

"Any news?" I inquired.

"Non. No news today."

"But you get special telegrams here, do you not?"

"But yes, certainly, our telegrams are sent direct. Your censor does not see. We knew first that your army was in France."

"And how do you get your wires?"

"From Pondicherry, and Pondicherry from France."

We discussed the war, and looked over the French papers he offered us.

"Well, the war cannot be over until Germany is smashed."

"Certainlee, not."

"And the Kaiser has not yet dined in Paris," said the Sahib.

"Non. Non. But they shall come back, and not as they tink."

The spacious garments of mine host vibrated with his mirthful chuckle, and we smiled with him.

"Is there no truth in the report, that in Chandanagore the Indians speak French?" I asked, returning to my old quest for French-speaking Indians.

"But non. Certainlee not. A word perhaps, 'Un mouchoir. Du pain. Du fromage.' No more."

With smiles, bows, and thanks we parted from mine host and renewed our explorations. But the open-air

streets.

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CHECKING GERMAN INVASION IN RUSSIA

Study of the Strategic Aspects of Russia Showing the Advantages of Far East Over Other Points of Occupation

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—The creation of a new front in the Russian East has been a matter of prolonged discussion. This indecision was only natural, for Northern Asia is a country very large and very little known, and any decision to act in this region requires a great deal of skill and a considerable number of soldiers and engineers. But, above all, it requires a perfect understanding among the allied representatives who take part in this enterprise on the one hand, and among the Russians on the other.

While the discussion upon the meaning of the intervention in the Far East has been in progress, the Germans have been advancing under the successful screen of a peace offensive into the heart of Russia. It now seems to be the right moment to remind the public opinion of Europe, Asia, and America, that while at the beginning of the peace negotiations at Brest-Litovsk the Germans were at the threshold of ethnic Russia, and by the time their additional treaties with the Bolsheviks were concluded, they had overrun the country as far as Baku in the south and Volga in the north. It was after a long examination of this state of affairs in Russia, and particularly the opinion of all non-Bolshevik Russia, that the coordinated action on Russian soil was determined to be unavoidable. The Tzecho-Slovaks were the first to declare war against the Bolsheviks and their German allies; the great powers followed their example. The command of the allied forces in the East was taken over by a Japanese general, who might also be expected to supply the largest contingent of soldiers; the material supplies are being brought to Siberia, various Russian individual military detachments more and more round the allied forces, and the road to the West has been cleared of obstructive elements.

The moment has now come when the question can be put forward: What next? Strategically the situation presents itself as follows: Russia's allies occupy three districts as far distant from one another as the Murman coast, Eastern Siberia, and the Caspian region; but in all these districts the seaports are under their control (in the case of the Caspian Sea the port of Krasnovodsk, though it does not lead to any ocean, is economically of great importance). One enemy partner, the Osmanli, has been stopped by the British forces and by the local population supporting them on the southwestern part of the Caspian Sea area. But the stronger partner—Germany—is spreading her influence from the Ukraine to the Volga region. If Russia had been as united as she was at the time of Napoleon, one could believe that the fate of Wilhelm's soldiers and agents would be the same as that of Napoleon's. But it is now quite clear that the Bolsheviks are determined rather to help the enemy of their country, than to lose their power. Hence any allied advance from the Murman to the Volga region has to reckon with two sorts of enemies: the Germans and the adherents of the Bolshevik Government. However, the third center of allied concentration, namely, the Far-Eastern, has the same chances as the British forces in the Caspian, in that the local population is giving them support. It is therefore Asiatic Russia that has a better strategic outlook, even though the distances are enormous and communication not very favorable.

In reviewing the war in Asiatic Russia it is necessary to consider separately the three following aspects, the moral, the economic and the strategic. It is doubted by some that any moral considerations were taken into account in the action in the Far East, since the economic advantages that the occupation of Asiatic Russia may give seem to be so overwhelmingly great. Yet this impression is fundamentally wrong, for much military power, organizing qualities, skilled labor, foreign capital, and, above all, time, are needed before the Russian Asiatic dominions can justify their fabulous fame. Hence, even assuming that the action of the allied powers was not merely platonic, this investment is more uncertain than any other, except, perhaps, that of European Russia. So it is only fair to banish from our minds the idea that any immediate or any great advantage can accrue to the Allies in the event of their campaign in Asiatic Russia being successful. But certainly it is highly desirable that they should prevent the enemy's further expansion in the East, seeing that with the help of the Osmanli, this German expansion might possibly be a permanent one. The idea of annexation on the part of the Allies being dismissed, there remains one doubt, that is of the rôle of the Russians in the allied campaign. A feeling of loyalty toward a former ally leads some to treat Asiatic Russia as the old Russian Government treated it, that is with disregard of the differences between European and Asiatic Russia. However praiseworthy are the motives of such an attitude it may have in practice a very deplorable effect; as it may lead to disregard of the Siberian colonial authorities and the rights of the native majority in Russian Central Asia. The sooner the policy of the old Russian Government is forgotten and facts are looked upon in their true light the better it will

be for the settlement of affairs in the Near and Far East. Whether the Monarchic, Liberal, or Bolshevik Government will triumph in the end will have to be decided in European Russia, and there is no necessity to bring the party quarrels of Messrs. Milukoff, Tchernoff and Lenin, to Vladivostok or Kharbarovsk.

Only by applying special methods to various problems which present themselves in different parts of what was the Russian Empire, may the Allies hope to enter into any satisfactory relation with a great part, if not the whole, of Russia. In dealing with the region of Baku it is the wishes of the Armenians, the Georgians, and the Russian colonists that have to be considered; in any possible action in Turkistan it is the Usbegs, the Sarts, the Turkomans, and the Kazakhs that must be reckoned with, and in passing on to Northern Asia, i.e. Siberia, it is the ten millions of Siberians or Siberian colonists that form the local representative element.

Let us be clear as to the meaning of the term Asiatic Russia. The territory thus called is composed of four different units: Siberia (Northern and Siberia), the Far East (Russian Pacific), the Steppe country (between Aral Sea and Siberia) and Turkistan (Russian Central Asia, between the Steppe country in the north, and Persia and Afghanistan in the south).

Siberia is in every respect the largest unit, being more than twice as large as European Russia and four times larger than Russian Central Asia. The non-Russian aborigines form some 11 per cent of the local population, and are composed of the remnants of various primitive tribes. Western Siberia was to a great extent colonized before the Russian official conquest, at the time of the Duchy of Moscow, and even at the time of the Novgorod Republic. Thus when, in the Seventeenth Century (1655-1658), the Cossacks conquered Northern Asia the military success was easier, owing to the normal natural colonization of the country by the great Russian Slavs.

The conquest of the Far East has quite another history. The northern part of it was reached by Dejneff and other Cossacks in 1648, but it was only when the Amur country was annexed in 1858-60 that the position of the Russians was more stable. Thus the annexation of these territories was guided by St. Petersburg diplomacy and the Russian element there was transported according to a colonization plan. As is known, the Chinese, and lately the Japanese, were rivals of the Russians in the work of colonization. At present the Russians form 74 per cent of the population.

The Steppe country, like the Far East, was conquered according to a well-planned scheme. The conquest may be reckoned to have begun in 1556, when the Khanate of Astrakhan was taken, the final surrender of the population being in 1742, when the fortress of Orenburg (now Orsk) was erected. But the rebellions of the Kazakhs and Kirghis did not cease until the Russians conquered Central Asia in 1884-1889 (in 1889 the oasis of Merv was annexed). If the Steppe country was difficult to colonize, owing to a strong feeling of independence among the nomad Kazakhs and Kirghis, Turkistan and Turkomania with their half-settled population, were still more difficult. At the outbreak of the war the Russian element in the Steppe country formed 40 per cent in Turkomania, and in Turkistan 63 per cent. It must also be noted that there was no such thing as a voluntary colonization from Russia to the Far East or Central Asia. The climate and industries of those parts of the world did not suit the Russian peasant as did Southern Siberia. Hence the Russians there were the officials, merchants, and soldiers (the latter chiefly composed of Cossacks). Considering the small number of Russians in Central Asia and the fairly advanced state of culture of the Turko-nations of Usbegs, and Sarts, and the Iranian Tadjiks, the comparative success of Russian rule before the war is, when viewed retrospectively, a very remarkable fact. One can say that the most important factor in it was the building of railways with an energy unusual for the Tsar's government. Thus, during the period 1880-1900, the Urals were connected with the Pacific; Orenburg with Tashkent, and the Caspian Sea with Ferghana. Without a strong military power behind it, Russian domination doubtless would scarcely have been possible, but even a strong army could do but little for the Turkic-speaking population of Turkistan and the adjacent lands had any strong cultural, national, or religious unity, as the western provinces of the Russian Empire had.

During the present war all Asiatic Russia participated in the burden of it, but while Siberia willingly supported allied aims, the Turkic population of Russian Central Asia resisted the government's claim for support. Owing, no doubt, to the mismanagement of the old régime, sporadic rebellions and massacres occurred even before the Revolution.

NEED OF TEACHING ENGLISH IS URGED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

KEARNY, N. J.—Adoption of a plan which will provide an opportunity, either voluntary or compulsory, for aliens to learn the English language, was urged by Superintendent of Schools Herman Dressel, at a meeting of the Board of Education. He made a report in which he said there were at least 465 men and women in the town of alien speech who needed such instruction. He advocated the use of night schools to overcome such a condition. He said that the estimate was based on a canvass made in the town, and that in one block, 52 adults were found who could neither speak nor read the English language. In one district, in 69 families, neither father nor mother could read or speak English. In another district, in 25 families, only one parent could speak English.

FRANCE'S NEW LOAN FOR HER LIBERATION

Object Is to Consolidate a Part of the Floating Debt and Help National Defense—Loan Is Perpetual and Unlimited

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France.—In just a year from the time when the French Government floated its last loan amid such a demonstration of enthusiasm and effort, and with the assistance of such pictorial and other advertising as had never been known in France before in connection with affairs of this kind, M. Klotz has, at the time of writing, come forward with his bill for a further loan, and it has passed through the Chamber and Senate instantaneously without a murmur, and was almost as soon as it was heard of. It is an interesting scheme. The object is stated simply by the Minister of Finance to be to consolidate a part of the floating debt and at the same time to give the public an opportunity of making a further contribution to the national defense. The public indeed was not apparently in any special need of an opportunity to bring its funds to the cause of victory for right and liberty, and it is demonstrated that the "bonds" remain in high favor. A prudent financial policy, however, requires that the floating debt should be reduced as much as possible, and that object will now be served.

The type of the loan was practically settled beforehand, and M. Klotz had merely to follow the course indicated to him by the success of former loans. This time it is for an unlimited amount in perpetual 4 per cent stock inscribed in the "Grand Livre de la Dette Publique." It will be free from taxation and will be convertible for 25 years. A variety of securities may be employed for purchase, including national defense bonds and obligations, treasury bonds, redeemable 3½ per cent rente certificates, and the November and December coupons of the 4 per cent and 5 per cent loans. More interesting than any of these is the fact that overdue coupons of Russian stock will be accepted in payment, but only to the maximum amount of one-half of any subscriptions. This concession, if such it is to be called, has been very well received. It is recognized as an indication on the part of the French Government of its determination that those who subscribed to the Russian loan because they had faith in France, at least as much as in Russia, shall not now for their faith be left to their fate. These people, it is said, assured the success of the Russian loan, and the reason for that success was the Franco-Russian alliance. The national loan consolidated it, and the country did its duty well in the matter. So it is said that France in the

present circumstances shows itself faithful now as always to right and honor.

The first article of the new law states definitely that the new stock is free from taxation. This is becoming a settled policy on the part of the French Government. No matter what other governments may consider right and may do, it feels that to give a substantial rate of interest on a loan and take most of it away again in taxation afterward is to break faith with the people and must, in the long run, lead to disaster. It is declared that this is a contradiction which the French State, proud of its loyalty to its people, cannot accept, and in connection with this loan, once more repudiates. For the rest it is only necessary to say in regard to the scheme as deposited before the Chamber that M. Klotz has come to the conclusion that, so much time having elapsed since the last loan was effected, there was an enormous amount of loose funds in the country. The fiduciary circulation had become very great, and at the time of the introduction of this new financial measure, amounted to 29 milliards 727 millions.

When the project came before the Chamber the first definite criticism came from M. Barthe, who murmured that the loans that France had issued were made on terms more expensive for the public treasury than the majority of the loans issued by their allies or even by their enemies. In his reply M. Klotz made a complete defense of his scheme. He mentioned the enormous debt that now weighed on the country, and the successful efforts made to reduce their loan account with the Bank of France. He said that it had been the custom to give special names to the different loans, and therefore he would call this one the Loan of Liberation. The Chamber warmly applauded this idea. Then, after this successful point, the minister went on to say that they all longed for and expected that complete liberation as soon as possible, and he was convinced that with that object in view French savings would flow into this new loan.

M. Klotz then asked them to reflect that at the moment there were 25,000,000 francs of National Defense bonds which might be consolidated and there was a fiduciary circulation of 30,000,000,000 francs. They might, he said, have confidence that this new loan would be a real success, so that they might accomplish the great work of liberation not only of French territory, but that of all the people who had been enslaved by the empires of prey who must now give an account of their depredations. He said that the financial situation of France had improved in recent weeks, just as the military situation had improved. As their military successes were most marked so they made progress financially, and in christening this loan "Liberation," he had a very strong belief that in the course of this financial operation a new part of French territory would be delivered from the yoke of the enemy, and he was convinced that the end of the war would

see the final liberation of all the oppressed peoples.

The Socialists attacked the proposition for the part payment of subscriptions to the loan in Russian coupons, seeing in it an advantage given to the great banks that had amassed these coupons. MM. Jean Bon, Miquet and Valette gave voice to these and other points of criticism, and in answer M. Klotz said that the policy of the government in this matter was essentially conservative; they did not intend to commit themselves finally without knowing what kind of a government Russia would give herself tomorrow and what was going to happen in the various Russian provinces. On the contrary, they were making a conservative operation which would safeguard all interests and it could not be concluded from this that they would pay the Russian coupons next year. M. Bon's amendment for suppressing the clause relating to these Russian coupons was then put and lost by 362 votes against 55, and the bill was then adopted by 461 votes to 3.

As soon as this had been done, the bill was carried to the Senate, and there made a quick passage. M. Klotz asking that immediate consideration should be given to it, and this request being granted. After it had been read, it was ordered that it should be at once discussed. There was criticism only on one point, and that concerned the Russian coupons. M. Gaudin de Villaine asked that the government should guarantee the integral payment of the Russian coupons up to the end of the war, and he submitted a resolution to this effect. M. Klotz thereupon repeated to the Senate what he had said to the Chamber, and asked the previous speaker to withdraw his resolution, which was done. It is

necessary, said M. Klotz, that French thrift should do its duty and that the rear should show itself worthy of the front, and the whole Senate would surely like to assist in encouraging this idea by voting the law unanimously. M. Klotz is a good national financier in more ways than one. He has a persuasive manner, and is a first-class salesman of national loans. The Senate had not another word to say against his proposition, and gave its 220 votes unanimously for the new law.

INQUIRY AUTHORIZED INTO EXPLOSION

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Investigation by the Military Affairs Committee of the explosion at the shell-loading plant at Morgan, N. J. on Oct. 4 was authorized on Thursday by the United States Senate. Senator Frelinghuysen of New Jersey, urging his resolution for the inquiry, declared that the residents for from 40 to 50 miles around the munitions plant were apprehensive of another disaster.

PROTEST ON CAR SHORTAGE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass.—As a protest against inadequate street car accommodations for workmen employed at the destroyer plant at Squantum, many refuse to pay their fares until provided with a seat, and as a result the police have taken the names of 48 workmen on a charge of evading fares. The men are determined to press for more cars, and a conference between the police and the proper officials is to be held to adjust the situation.

IOWA MERCHANTS PROTEST CLOSING

Report Is Made That Order Made in Effort to Check Epidemic Was Unnecessary

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

DES MOINES, Ia.—Merchants of this city claim that much uncalled-for alarm has been caused by grossly exaggerated and wholly unfounded reports concerning the influenza epidemic. In reporting on an investigation of the matter, the chairman of the committee said:

"Such careful health surveys as our leading business houses have conducted, involving hundreds of representative citizens of both sexes and of all ages, and all of whom are leading normal lives, would seem to prove that the much-talked-of 'epidemic' is more imaginary than real, so far as the city of Des Moines is concerned."

"It conclusively indicates, in my opinion, that what very little 'Spanish influenza' has occurred here is either the psychological effect of fear, on the part of highly nervous or timid persons, or is the direct result of inexcusable disregard of common sense precautionary measures."

"'Quarantine' is really a misnomer, in the sense in which it is applied to our present restrictions against public gatherings," says a prominent local merchant. "Precautionary measures would be a more accurate term—and it would inspire less terror in the minds of the timid."

First Annual Sale

Century Brand STOCKINGS

TODAY	SATURDAY	MONDAY
October 25	October 26	October 28

LAST February saw the introduction of CENTURY BRAND STOCKINGS—sold only by Chandler & Co. The name CENTURY was chosen as a mark of Chandler & Co.'s one hundred years of business.

It was definitely planned that the quality of CENTURY BRAND STOCKINGS would be in keeping with the reputation of Chandler & Co. for character merchandise, fair dealing, and right service—established by them and maintained for over a century—and judging by the number of friends they have made and from the comments we hear CENTURY BRAND STOCKINGS have justified their claim for quality, worthiness, and durability. Now comes the first Annual Sale.

Century Brand STOCKING No. 55—absolutely pure silk; good weight; with top and sole of mercerized lisle thread, reinforced where the wear comes. Black, white, silver, mode, champagne. Sale price, 1.15

Century Brand STOCKING No. 65—absolutely pure silk; heavier weight than No. 55; heavier by four more threads of silk; extra long, extra elastic; heavily reinforced toe; high-spliced heel; recommended for hard service. Black, white and all colors. All sizes. Per pair, 1.59

Century Brand STOCKING No. 95—absolutely pure silk; extra heavy; twice as many threads as No. 55; top wider than usual—"flare top." The best wearing silk stocking of which Chandler & Co. have knowledge. Next year the price of this stocking will probably be, in 2.00 Black 3.25

NEED OF TEACHING ENGLISH IS URGED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

KEARNY, N. J.—Adoption of a plan which will provide an opportunity, either voluntary or compulsory, for aliens to learn the English language, was urged by Superintendent of Schools Herman Dressel, at a meeting of the Board of Education. He made a report in which he said there were at least 465 men and women in the town of alien speech who needed such instruction. He advocated the use of night schools to overcome such a condition. He said that the estimate was based on a canvass made in the town, and that in one block, 52 adults were found who could neither speak nor read the English language. In one district, in 69 families, neither father nor mother could read or speak English. In another district, in 25 families, only one parent could speak English.

Chandler & Co.
Tremont Street—Near West—Boston
Established a Century

The Argyle
\$8.00

Eat Less
Wheat
Meat
Fats
Sugar

The Doc
\$8.00

Walk-Over SHOES

Some men like shoes with high toes and some like shoes with low toes. Here are models designed to please both fancies. When they don't, we have others to show you. The lower of these two models leans toward comfort. It has a broad tread, and a high toe. It's a favorite shoe with men who put comfort first. The other model is for men who consider style first. It is comfortable, though, because it is made upon an English last. But this model is a bull's-eye on the target of style. It possesses that trim, pointed, receding toe which makes a young man wholly satisfied with the neat appearance of his feet anywhere and, everywhere. Come in and put us to the test. Whatever form your fancy takes, we have many models to set before you, and we have made it our purpose to have the one that is just what you want.

Walk-Over Shoes are sold in leading cities throughout the country

A. H. Howe & Sons
Walk-Over Shops
170 Tremont Street—BOSTON—378 Washington Street
2359 Washington Street—Roxbury

READJUSTMENTS OF WAGE SCALE ASKED

Railway Brotherhoods Renew Request for Time-and-Half Pay for Overtime and Seek Restoration of Differentials

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The four leading railway brotherhoods have renewed their request for time-and-a-half pay for overtime work, and are now pressing this issue before the Railroad Administration's board of railroad wage and working conditions.

At present most of the men get the same rate of pay for overtime that they receive for the standard day's work.

The new application applies to the engineers, firemen, conductors and trainmen's brotherhoods. In addition the switchmen's union has asked for time-and-a-half credit for holidays and Sunday work.

The wage board is considering the application and will make recommendations to the Director-General of Railways. Railway firemen ask for a special scale of pay which would result in increases ranging between 25 and 80 per cent in addition to the time and a half for overtime request.

All the brotherhoods also seek readjustments of wage scales throughout the country to restore wage relationships and differentials which the last general wage advances wiped out.

Labor Dispute Award Made

Colt's Fire Arms Company Employees Obtain Eight-Hour Day

HARTFORD, Conn.—Maj. B. N. Gitchell, U. S. A., sole arbiter appointed by the Secretary of War to settle the labor dispute at the Colt's Patent Fire Arms Manufacturing Company of this city, has made the following award:

Forty-eight hours a week, consisting of six days of eight hours each day, is the new working schedule, becoming effective on Thursday.

All time work in excess of eight hours within any one day or 48 hours in the week shall be considered overtime, payable at the rate of time and one-half. Sunday and holiday time shall be paid double rates;

By mutual consent the working days may be so lengthened as to permit of a half holiday on one day of each week;

The revision of rates provided in Major Gitchell's award shall in no case operate to reduce wages of any employee. Ten per cent extra shall be paid to night workers;

The decision on hours, wages, conditions of labor shall take effect as of Oct. 24, 1918.

LOYAL LEGION OF LOGGERS MEETING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

SPOKANE, Wash.—Indicating the success of the efforts of Colonel Disque, of the spruce production division of the United States Army, to hold the timber workers together and to get a maximum of result in the prosecution of the government's airplane program, was the representative gathering of loggers at Coeur d'Alene, Idaho.

The meeting was held under instructions of Colonel Disque and was in direct charge of Second Lieut. C. R. Hodges, representing the United States Government. The production camps of the Northwest comprise the tenth district of the Loyal Legion of Loggers and the five delegates sent to the convention represented 8000 men, 40 mills and about 100 camps in Northern Idaho, Washington and Montana.

Lieutenant Hodges received reports from all localities, covering conditions now maintaining, rate of production of spruce lumber and the needs of the various centers. Wage schedules were discussed and increases in wages were recommended in some instances. Grievances were presented for consideration by the government, and the general labor conditions throughout the district thoroughly reviewed. Practical patriotism was manifested in the adoption of resolutions heartily endorsing the work of the legion, as well as the work of Colonel Disque. A remarkable degree of harmonious cooperation has been attained in this branch of the government's war activities.

HENRY FORD'S EAGLE BOATS ARE PRAISED

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Secretary of the Navy, in a public statement on Thursday urging Michigan voters to support the candidacy of Henry Ford for the United States Senate, declared naval officers of the United States and foreign countries had pronounced the Eagle boats produced at the Ford plant in Detroit as "next to the destroyer, the best weapon to exterminate the submarine." By next summer, Mr. Daniels said, the government expects

to have 100 or more of these new craft in the water.

In referring to Mr. Ford as a senatorial candidate, the Secretary's statement says: "In war he knows how to produce weapons to win peace and in the problems to be settled after the war his practical judgment as Senator would be of the highest value."

CAMP KNOX LABOR PROBLEM SOLVED

Practically Every County in Kentucky Represented in 1000 Men Pledged to the Work

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

LOUISVILLE, Ky.—About 1000 workmen who have pledged themselves to remain at Camp Knox until the work on the great camp has been completed have been sent from Louisville to Stithton, in Hardin County, where the camp is located. The workmen included many merchants from various parts of the State and several prominent business men of Lexington, including a banker, who had enlisted for the work through patriotic motives.

The work of enlisting the men was done by a branch of the State Council of Defense through the various county chairmen and practically every county in the State was represented.

One of the principal causes of the lack of labor has been the living conditions, but these have been remedied so far as is possible, and there is in process of construction a theater which will have a seating capacity of 3000. Y. M. C. A. huts are also in process of construction.

Camp Knox, which is being built as a permanent institution, will cover approximately 35,000 acres of ground.

There will be built 35 miles of concrete and 45 miles of macadam roadway. The builders hope to finish the camp by Jan. 1. When completed, it will afford training facilities for 60,000 men, and quarters for 27,000 animals.

REHEARING IN TEXAS DRY CASE TO BE ASKED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

AUSTIN, Tex.—The state-wide prohibition law, which on Wednesday was declared unconstitutional and void by the court of criminal appeals of Texas, the highest court or appeals of criminal cases in the State, is held to be in conflict with that provision of the state Constitution giving counties and other political sub-divisions the right to determine by local option election whether or not the sale of intoxicating liquors is to be permitted.

The case decided on Wednesday is styled *ex parte*. F. Meyer of San Antonio was arrested in Bexar County on a charge of selling liquor. The case was never tried in the district court, but was taken to the court of criminal appeals direct on a writ of habeas corpus. State Attorney-General Looney has announced that a motion for rehearing would be filed at once, and State Comptroller Terrell said he would issue no license for selling liquor until the motion for a rehearing had been disposed of.

If the motion for rehearing is denied, the decision will permit the sale of liquor in all those counties and parts of counties that had not adopted local option, or do not come within the prohibitions of the zone law prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquor within 10 miles of any army camp, cantonment, government ship yard, drydock or other place where government work is being done. This law had been supplied by the state-wide law, but since the state-wide law is declared void, the zone law becomes effective again. The zone law will cause Dallas, Houston, Galveston, San Antonio, El Paso, Ft. Worth and other chief cities of Texas to remain dry.

DISLOYALTY VERDICT STANDS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

REDWING, Minn.—In the district court here on Wednesday a motion for a new trial for Joseph Gilbert, state manager, and L. W. Martin, organizer for the Non-Partisan League, was denied. Both men had been convicted of disloyal utterances and each sentenced to a year in jail and fined \$500.

ANTICIPATE

Your Fall and Winter Needs

Right Early

RELIABLE merchandise is becoming more and more difficult to obtain, owing to the great amount and variety of articles of wear needed by the U. S. Government for its army, navy and all other branches of service.

Make Your Holiday Purchases During This Month

Buy practical, useful and substantial articles.

THE JOHN SHILLITO COMPANY

7th, Race and Shillito Place

CINCINNATI

FIFTH AND RACE

CINCINNATI

Jrvin's

Known for their distinctive apparel for Women and Misses

THE FAIRSTORE

Cincinnati's

Progressive Department Store

We Give and Redem Surety Coupons

High Quality Cleanings & Dyeing

of wearing apparel, house furnishings and carpets. Expert artisans and modern equipment.

Rooms Avail. — 10 Wagon Will Call

Mail orders given prompt and careful attention. Delivery charged paid.

The Fenton United Cleaning and

Dyeing Co.

CINCINNATI, OHIO

Pringle Furniture Co.

FURNITURE OF QUALITY

Eggs, Linoleum, Pictures and Frames

Framed to Order

121-123 Gratiot Avenue, DETROIT

D. PRINGLE, Manager

All sizes—silk or bunting—grained.

J.C. Young Co.

Woodbridge at Bates

DETROIT

MacDiarmid's Candies

32 Broadway

McMillan Branch, Opp. Pontchartrain

24 Woodward Ave., cor. Alexander

105 Woodward Ave., just below Boulevard

DETROIT, MICH.

Kuhn's

Made Good Since 1888

Special War Time Candies Made from Honey, Molasses & Maple Sugar.

We Serve Luncheon—Supper

216 Woodward Ave., DETROIT, MICH.

Steinway

Unsurpassed among

Pianos!

Sold in Michigan only by us.

Other instruments taken in exchange.

Grinnell Bros.

24 Stores, Headquarters

243-247 Woodward Ave., DETROIT

Correct Styles

Costumers to Gentlewomen

Steinway

Unsurpassed among

Pianos!

Sold in Michigan only by us.

Other instruments taken in exchange.

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COLLEGE, SCHOOL AND CLUB ATHLETICS = GENERAL NEWS

FORTY MEN OUT AT GARDEN CITY

Lieut. F. B. Castator, Former Colgate Player, is Coaching Aeronautical General Supply Depot and Camp Eleven

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

GARDEN CITY, L. I.—With more than 40 football candidates, including both officers and enlisted men, practically all of whom have been members of some of the best college and professional teams in the country, out for practice, indications are that the Aeronautical General Supply Depot and Concentration Camp will be able to more than hold its own on the gridiron during the coming season.

The depot football team was organized Oct. 7, following a meeting called by Lieut. E. C. Soule, athletic officer of the depot, and attended by athletic officers from each of the various aero-squadrons stationed here, and the athletic director of the Y. M. C. A. All football activities for the coming season were discussed, and arrangements made for squadron football teams to be organized at once. All teams at the depot were supplied with complete football equipment, which was procured by Lieutenant Soule, through Mrs. Van Rensselaer of New York City. In addition, equipment for other winter sports was turned over to the athletic officer.

The first football practice was called shortly after the meeting for the depot football team, and the direct detail of "whipping the club into shape" was placed in the hands of Lieut. F. B. Castator, A. S. S. C., formerly star player of Colgate University, who has been appointed coach. He is being assisted by Corp. Harry Walker, a high school star, who has been on special duty with the athletic officer at this depot for some time.

Although the quarantine, which has been in effect at the depot for more than a month, has greatly limited the time for practice, and prevented a larger squad of men from answering the call, the men are rapidly getting into shape, and the material on hand is very favorable. No accurate figures are available on the weight of the depot team, but it is understood that it will average about 170 pounds.

A number of the members of the depot baseball team are in the football lineup. They are Corp. H. S. Ellison, formerly of the St. Paul Club, American League, who is attracting a great deal of attention by kicking and clever back-field work; Corp. Reese Williams, left field of the depot baseball team; and Corp. Harry Walker, utility of the Brooklyn Club and former Federal League.

The schedule arranged earlier in the season has met with a decided revision. Because of troop movements a number of officers, formerly college stars, who were to be in the lineup had to leave the depot. Among those were Lieut. Nelson Norgren of the University of Chicago, a star in the game recently played between the team from Mitchel Field, composed entirely of aviators, and the team from West Point.

Arrangements are being made for a benefit game which will be played in New York City, the proceeds of which will be used for purchasing athletic equipment for the troops of the Air Service. The opposing team has not yet been announced, but in all probability will be the club from Camp Devens, Ayer, Mass. The schedule has not been completed, but provided the quarantine is lifted the first game will be played tomorrow with the club from Hazelhurst Field No. 1 at Mineola. Field No. 1 has an excellent team, which has been organized under the supervision of Lieut. R. A. Fowler, a well-known Marathon runner.

The other games scheduled are as follows: Nov. 2, with the team from Mitchel Field, composed of flying officers; Nov. 9, Camp Merritt; Nov. 16, New London; Nov. 23, Camp Devens; and Nov. 28, Columbia University. Lieutenant Soule is communicating with various army and college teams arranging for games and the schedule will be completed in the near future. There are several open dates and the club would be glad to arrange for games with other camp and college teams.

Three gridirons have already been laid out in the north end of the depot and one on the flying field. This will give ample space for all the teams to practice. Squadron teams are being equipped and organized and games will be played shortly. A schedule amongst the various aero squadrons is being arranged and many interesting games are promised.

FOOTBALL GAMES CANCELED
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

ANN ARBOR, Mich.—By order of the Michigan State Board of Health the opening game of the University of Michigan's conference season, scheduled to be played here Nov. 2 with the Northwestern University eleven has been canceled. The game with Minnesota, scheduled for later in the month, has also been called off at the request of the military authorities. The Northwestern contest may be played at some future date.

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LOUISVILLE, Ky.—The military authorities at Camp Zachary Taylor here announce the postponement of the football game between the service eleven and the team from Center College. No future date has as yet been decided upon for the playing of the contest.

CAPABLANCA IS CHESS WINNER

Cuban Defeats F. J. Marshall in Opening Game of the International Masters Tournament

STANDING OF THE PLAYERS

	Won	Drawn	Lost	Pts.
J. R. Capablanca	0	0	1	1
Oscar Chajes	0	0	0	0
Boris Kostich	0	1	0	0
F. J. Marshall	0	0	1	0

NEW YORK, N. Y.—J. R. Capablanca, the Cuban champion from Havana, won the opening game of the International Masters Chess Tournament which is being held in this city, under the auspices of the Manhattan Chess Club, by defeating F. J. Marshall, United States champion, in a remarkably brilliant contest after 38 moves.

Capablanca was the only player to win a game on the opening night, the two other contests resulting in a draw and an adjournment. Oscar Chajes, champion of the Manhattan Chess Club, and Boris Kostich, winner of the western championship, drawing their game, while R. T. Black, the Brooklyn champion, and J. S. Morison of Toronto, adjourned their game after 49 moves. The position of the men at the time of adjournment seemed to favor the Toronto man.

The game between Capablanca and Marshall attracted the most attention, and it well deserved this honor, as it was a splendidly fought contest. Capablanca opened with a Ruy Lopez, which Marshall defended in the usual way, until the eighth move for Black, when Marshall departed from the usual routine and began a startling continuation involving the sacrifice of a pawn. From then on the play became very interesting, with Capablanca on the defensive.

At the thirteenth move Marshall offered the sacrifice of a knight, which could not be accepted, and on the following move he left a rook to be taken, and again Capablanca refused to take it. So skillfully, however, did the Cuban defend himself, avoiding numerous traps and pitfalls, that eventually he emerged from the mêlée with two minor pieces against a rook in addition to other pieces and pawns on each side.

At the time of the evening adjournment, Capablanca had begun to get a real hold on the position. After resumption of play in the evening session, Marshall did not last much longer, and finally was confronted by a forced checkmate in five moves.

SIDE-LINES

Vincent Borkeeska, former Whitman College football player, is now at the Camp Pike officers' training camp.

Albert Baston, University of Minnesota football captain and star end in 1916, has been promoted to captain in the United States Army.

Hal Weeks, former University of Michigan quarterback, has been promoted from captain to major in the United States Engineers.

Dr. L. R. A. Hammer, former football player and track athlete at State University of Iowa, has been awarded the Cross of War in France.

J. H. Rush, coach of the Princeton varsity elevens of the past few years, is now working for the Emergency Fleet Corporation in New York City.

Captain Wells of the University of California football eleven has enlisted in the coast artillery. He was the best plunging halfback on the eleven.

Reports from Rutgers University state that Coach Sanford is going to lose a number of his star football players, as they are to leave that college to enter an officers' training camp.

Coach A. A. Stagg of the University of Chicago is going to make considerable use of the forward pass this fall, as he is devoting quite a bit of the practice time to the perfecting of this style of play.

F. Harrison has five candidates for its backfield, and four of them have played on "Big Ten" elevens. They are Bushman, Helmich and Bricker, Ohio; Pearson, Indiana; and West, Cleveland Indians.

Capt. J. L. Griffith, who has been transferred from Camp Dodge to Camp Gordon, is the former football coach of the University of Idaho. He is to be athletic director at Gordon, and will probably be chief football coach.

R. R. Edwards, who is a candidate for the Hingham (Mass.) Naval Ammunition Depot football eleven, was a back on the Dartmouth varsity eleven of 1916. He scored the points which won the game for his college over Syracuse University that fall.

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TEXAS SCHEDULE IS REARRANGED

Efforts Are Being Made to Have the Annual Contest With the University of Oklahoma Played at Dallas Next Month

STANDING OF THE PLAYERS

	Won	Drawn	Lost	Pts.
J. F. Ferguson	4	0	3	12
E. C. Tracy	2	0	0	6
Julius Moses	1	0	0	3
Nelson Mayo	2	1	0	6
M. Hirai	1	3	0	3
A. Prickens	0	1	0	0
Paul Gross	0	2	0	0
David Waterman	0	3	0	0

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

AUSTIN, Tex.—Rearrangement of the football schedule of the University of Texas to fit the demands made by the War Department committee on education and special training, as set forth in a recently received circular, is being carried out here. The required changes necessitated the canceling of several games.

Due to the fact that students in more than 500 colleges and universities throughout the country who have enlisted in the Students Army Training Corps will be held on their various campuses for the last three weeks in this month, the committee has expressed a desire that no games involving absence for a night be played before Nov. 1, and that after that date not more than two games involving overnight absence be played.

Among the changes which have had to be made in the Longhorn schedule is the game scheduled with the University of Oklahoma eleven at Dallas on Oct. 19. Director of Athletics R. B. Henderson is making an endeavor to have this game played during November. The annual battle with Agricultural and Mechanical College of Texas has been changed from Nov. 19 to Thanksgiving, and the scheduled Thanksgiving Day clash between the Longhorns and the University of Arkansas team has been canceled because of the distance which the latter would have to come. It is probable that the colleges in the Southwest may continue their schedule into December to make up for the games missed during October by the new ruling.

Football practice at the university and at all other colleges and universities having a unit of the Students Army Training Corps has been cut down to only a short time daily, due to the army and academic demands on the time of the students. Coach W. J. Juneau is planning to keep his men in good shape by arranging for games with the teams from the three military schools which the university is conducting here.

Following is a copy of the order received from the committee on education and special training:

"The time allotted for training and study for the Students Army Training Corps will be found to preclude for its members such football or other schedules as have been customary among colleges in past years. All practice for football or other sports by soldiers must be in recreation periods and not decrease time allotted for drill and study. It is desired that no games involving absence for a night be played before Nov. 1, and that during this period games be confined to intra-mural sports except for local Saturday games, calling only for trips that can be made Saturday afternoons. After Nov. 1 not more than two games involving absence overnight may be permitted; and furloughs for the purpose may be granted for members of teams, provided that no furloughs shall be granted to soldiers not maintaining satisfactory standards of military and academic work. No trips involving an absence longer than from Friday night to Sunday night will be approved."

That at least three clubs will compete was definitely decided at the annual meeting. The clubs sure to take part are Ottawa, Toronto and the Canadians. There is also a strong possibility that Quebec may be represented by a team, as Percy Quinn has bought that franchise and he may decide to operate it in this league.

The Toronto Arena Company, which operated the team that won the championship last year in a play-off with the Canadians, was given a franchise for the current year.

WASTE-SAVING ORGANIZED
United Press via The Christian Science Monitor Leased Wires

WASHINGTON, D. C.—B. M. Baruch, of the War Industries Board, on Wednesday announced the organization of a war prison labor and national waste reclamation section, with Hugh Frayne as its executive. The purpose of this organization is to establish a national salvage system in order to speed up the collection of waste material.

FIRST FABRICATED STEEL SHIP

WASHINGTON, D. C.—America has its first fabricated steel ship, the Agawan, of 5500 deadweight tons, turned out by the Submarine Boat Corporation at Port Newark, N. J. The Agawan required 303 days for her construction, and 27 steel mills, 56 fabrication plants and 200 equipment shops produced parts of the hull and machinery. The corporation has contracts for 150 duplicates of the Agawan, and delivery of completed vessels is expected at the rate of two or three every week.

NEWPORT TEAM READY

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Fred Walker, coach of the strong Newport Naval Training Station football team, has sent word to the committee in charge of the united war work campaign that he is willing to have his team oppose any team, anywhere, at any time, provided that the receipts go to swell the fund for the allied war organizations in the campaign.

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MAYO WINS CLOSE GAME FROM HIRAI

Two Billiardists Are Tied at the Thirty-Second Inning in Their Tenth Straight-Rail Contest

STANDING OF THE PLAYERS

	Won	Lost	P.C.
J. F. Ferguson	4	0	.25
E. C. Tracy	2	0	.1000
Julius Moses	1	0	.0500
Nelson Mayo	2	1	.0866
M. Hirai	1	3	.0250
A. Prickens	0	1	.0000
Paul Gross	0	2	.0000
David Waterman	0	3	.0000

Substitutes for Julius Moses.

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Nelson Mayo improved his standing in the final round-robin of the annual straight-rail championship tournament of the American Amateur Billiard Association when he defeated M. Hirai, the Japanese star, in the tenth game of the series, by a score of 150 to 108.

While the contest was not an exceptionally brilliant one, it was interesting as there was not very much to choose between the two players. At the thirty-second inning the two players were tied at 83. The next inning Mayo getting a run of 25, the highest of the game, and this gave him a lead Hirai could not overcome.

BUSINESS, FINANCE AND INVESTMENTS

RAW MATERIALS CONTROL PLANS

Entente Allies to Keep a Tight Rein on Wool Supplies After Peace—Stocks of the Staple Are Piling Up in Australia

NEW YORK, N.Y.—Interesting and important views of conditions in the textile industry in England and France and the far-reaching effects of developments to the manufacturers of the United States are contained in an interview with C. A. Franklin, secretary of the exporters' committee, a British war service board handling British and colonial wool, of Bradford and London, England, published in the Daily News Record.

According to Mr. Franklin it has been decided that the Central Powers are to be cut off from supplies of raw materials until such time as Belgium and France have been resuscitated. Anything short of this would simply mean that Germany would find a way to hoodwink the rest of the world into buying products of German manufacture, although they might not appear to originate from that source. Germany would be expected, if she can secure the wool, produce the yarn or even go so far as to weave the cloth, to send it into Holland, for instance, to be finished, and from Holland the cloth would go out to some one of the world's markets without the slightest mark of its actual origin. This would be a simple matter, it is contended.

Steps already taken provide for the continued world domination of wool fibers by the Entente Allies. England is recognized as the world wool power. She controls the New Zealand and Australian product and is today producing wool faster than it is being consumed. All of the Allies are in accord in regard to the position of wool in the reconstruction period to come with peace. It is a part of this international agreement that the United States should have an undisputed field in South America. South Africa is now accounted for through the agreement just made between England and Japan whereby the latter will take Australian staple in lieu of South African. This takes care of a possible leak of wool to Germany.

England plans to provide for the seizure of those interned vessels in ports where Germany is known to have stocks of wool already acquired, and these boats will be among the first taken in an attempt to balance the score which has been computed against the German submarines.

The Entente Allies propose to control all raw materials, including wool, for at least a year after peace is declared. England will continue to release wools to the United States for government use at approximately the issue price to her own manufacturers. It is further practically assured that England will allow the United States to have such Australian wools for civilian needs as the situation warrants, but probably upon the understanding that the United States furnishes her own shipping facilities. The basis and plans for the release of this wool for civilian uses are now being considered. It is possible that allotments will be made to each one of the allied powers in accordance with their respective consumption. A certain quantity may be set apart to be sold at an international auction.

United States wool prices are greatly inflated. It will, undoubtedly, hasten the return of more nearly normal conditions when a common level with English values is reached in the United States. Developments are likely to occur, says Mr. Franklin, which will tend to reduce United States wool values more nearly to the English level. United States wool growers, undoubtedly, feel themselves in a secure position presupposing that the government will requisition the new clip, but it is doubtful that this step will be taken. If the United States Government does not take the fine territory wools and permits them to be offered for sale, it is evident that they must, in the event of peace, readjust their position to a scale of values more nearly on a parity with the English basis. The British Government has bought much of its wool at 1914 prices plus 55 per cent, and these are low rates compared with the July 30, 1917, prices of the United States Government.

Australian stocks of wool are rapidly accumulating. By September, 1919, there will be on hand in Australia three complete clips, the wool being produced faster than it is consumed.

RAILWAY EARNINGS

INTERBOROUGH RAPID TRANSIT

August—	1918	Increase
Gross oper rev	\$3,061,057	\$16,021
Net oper rev	1,176,775	*\$26,757
Oper income	848,897	\$78,225
Interest	850,600	\$77,175
Total income	1,826,612	*\$181,852
Def after rentals, etc	70,763	519,955

From July 1—

Oper revenue	\$26,258,046	\$422,708
Net Oper rev	2,653,122	*\$28,474
Oper income	1,996,376	*\$448,918
Gross Income	2,077,597	*\$450,070
Total Income	2,986,418	*\$48,519
Net Corp Income	217,268	*\$63,715

*Decrease.

HENDEE MANUFACTURING CO. BOSTON, Mass.—The annual report of the Hendee Manufacturing Company for the year ended Aug. 31 shows profits of \$740,691, as compared with \$539,755 in 1917. The balance of profits for the \$10,000,000 common after preferred dividends and taxes of \$484,391, as compared with \$385,699 a year ago.

NEW YORK STOCKS

Thursday's Market

	Open	High	Low	Close
Am Beet Sugar	68%	68%	63%	68%
Am Can	45%	45%	44%	44%
Am Car & Fdy	87%	87%	86%	87%
Am Loco	68	68	66	67%
Am Smelters	87%	88%	86%	87%
Am Steel Fdy	88%	92	87%	91
Am T & T	105%	105%	105%	105%
Anaconda	73%	74%	71	70%
Atchison	95	96	93%	94
A G & W I	113	113	111	111%
Bald Loco	89	89%	85%	87%
B & O	57%	57%	56	56%
Beth Steel B	72	74%	71	71%
Beth 8% pfd	104	104	104	104
B P T	42%	42%	41%	41%
C & Pacific	134	134	128	128%
C & Lehigh	65%	65%	65	66
Cheviot Ohio	60	60%	58	59%
C M & St P	50%	50%	49	49%
Chi. R I & Pac	27%	27%	27	27%
C. R I & P 6%	71	71	70	70%
Chino	41	41	40	41
Com Products	43%	44%	43%	44
Crucible Steel	57	57%	55	57%
Cuba Can	82	82	81	81
Cubana pfd	81	81	80	81
Erie	17%	17	17	17%
Gen Electric	154%	154%	154%	154%
Gen Motors	127%	128%	127	128
Goodrich	54%	54%	53	54%
Gt Nor pfds	95	95	94%	94%
Int M M pfd	121	122%	120	121%
Kennecott	37%	37%	37%	37%
Max Motor	32%	32%	31	32%
Max Pet	150	153%	150	155%
Midvale	47%	47%	47	47%
Mo Pac cfs	26%	26%	25	26
N Y Central	80	80	78%	79%
N Y H & H	40%	41	40	40%
No Pacific	94	94%	93%	94
Penn	47%	48	47%	47%
Pierce-Arrow	44%	44%	43%	43%
Petrol. Pet	65%	65%	65	65%
Ray Com	24%	24%	23	24%
Reading	83%	83%	81	82%
Rep I & Steel	86%	86%	85	85%
St Pacific	101%	101%	100	101%
So Railway	30%	29%	29%	29%
Studebaker	62%	62%	61%	62%
Texas Co	185	183%	185	188
Union Pacific	133%	134	131	132%
U S Rubber	65	65%	64	65%
U S Steel	100%	100%	100	100%
U S Steel pfds	112%	112%	112	112
Utah Copper	88	88	86	89
Western Union	91%	91%	91	91
Westinghouse	44%	44%	44%	44%
Willys-Over	23%	23%	23%	23%
Total sales	712,500	shares.		

LIBERTY BONDS

	Open	High	Low	Last
Lib 3½%	99.60	99.80	99.60	99.72
Lib 1st 4s	97.30	97.30	97.10	97.10
Lib 2d 4s	97.80	97.16	97.08	97.12
Lib 1st 4½s	97.30	97.38	97.30	97.30
Lib 2d 4½s	97.08	97.12	97.04	97.10
Lib 3d 4½s	97.16	97.24	97.06	97.18

FOREIGN BONDS

	Open	High	Low	Last
Am For Sec 5s	98	98	98	98
Anglo-French 5s	95%	95%	94%	94%
City of Bordeaux 6s	99%	99%	99%	99%
City of Lyons 6s	99%	99%	99%	99%
City of Marseilles 6s	99%	99%	99%	99%
City of Paris 6s	98%	98%	97	97
Un King 5½% 19 nov 1919	100%	100%	100	100
Un King 5½ 1921	96%	96%	97	97

BOSTON STOCKS

(Thursday's Closing Prices)

	Adv	Dec
Am Tel	105%	1
A Chem com	102%	1
Am Wool com	*51%	
Am Zinc	15%	
Am Zinc pfd	50%	
Arizona Com	15%	
Arizona Corp	11%	
Booth Fish	24	1
Boston Elev	73	
Boston & Me	35	1
Butte & Sup	*24%	
Cal & Ariz	70	
Cal & Hecla	460	
Copper Range	48%	
Davis Daly	5%	
Dick Butte	10%	
Foothills	57%	
Granby	84%	
Greene-Can	55½%	
I Creek com	54	
Isle Royale	26%	
Lake	6	
Mass Elec pfd	13%	
Mass Gas	85%	
May-Old Colony	3%	
Mohawk	57	
North Butte	40%	
Old Dominion	42%	
Oseola	55	
Pond Creek	17%	
Shannon	4%	
Swift & Co	118%	1
United Fruit	143	
United Shoe	43%	
U S Sm		

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Betty Wales
Dresses

for Women and Misses

The season's newest fabrics
and original models.
Outlet Priced

\$14.98 to \$39.50

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PROVIDENCE

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Frames for that picture of "the boy in service" from 35c to \$4.75. Novelty candles in all colors and in pretty designs from 40c a pair up.

Hand painted knitting needle protectors make a useful gift; 50c pair.

The Nenette and Rintintin novelty wool book marks come in dainty colors and are 25c each.

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Choice Meats, Fruit and
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BOOT SHOPFor Women
and Men

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Buy Peirce Shoes and

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If You Want the Best Moderately Priced

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SULLIVAN COMPANY

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FINE SHOES AND HOSIERY

For Men and Women

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Browning, King & Co.

Westminster and Eddy Streets

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Clothing, Hats and Furnishings for

Men, Boys and Children

"The Laundry That Satisfies"

WHAT CHEER

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Union 4900

36 Burgess Street, Providence, R. I.

LEWANDOS

CLEANERS—DYERS—LAUNDERERS

157 Matthewson Street Union 907

A House in Need of Paint

will not wait for good paint to get cheaper.

True economy lies in painting now, when the new comes. HEATH & MILLIGAN Paint in the hands of a good Painter is the best protection against expensive repairs.

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MEN'S and WOMEN'S HATS RENOVATED.

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Employees share profits.

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A large assortment of patterns, that include parquet floor, tile and matting designs, for chambers, bath or kitchen use; 2 yards wide.

\$1.40
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Colors go through to the back, making a permanent design as long as the cloth lasts. An excellent selection of patterns to choose from; width 2 yards.

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Genuine Heath Jackets

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If You Want the Best Moderately Priced

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Can supply your needs in your home—dresser and bath—bedspreads—linens—etc.

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Would sell or lease for several years: present lease expires Nov. 1. Capacity 70 cars. All imp. Address 509 Columbus Ave., house 1, suite 1, Boston.

HELP WANTED — MALE

WANTED—Gentlemen in Atlantic City desires an attendant. Must be Protestant. Address B. Monitor Office, Boston.

BOY wanted until January 1st to run errands and work in stock room. Apply W. C. NORBY, 38 West St., Boston.

HELP WANTED — FEMALE

WANTED—Experienced Protestant woman for housework in family of four adults living half hour from Boston. No washing. New house with all conveniences. Room and bath. Good wages and permanent home for the right person. References. Address Z. 28, Monitor Office, Boston.

WANTED—Governess and mother's helper for son, boy. Must speak French. Apply in writing to Mrs. H. C. Fogg, 21 E. 40th St., New York City.

GIRL wanted until Jan. 1st to run errands and work in stock room. Apply to W. C. NORBY, 38 West St., Boston.

CASHIER wanted until January 1st. In retail business. Apply W. G. NORBY, 38 West St., Boston.

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RELIABLE MAN and two women for apartment house; man must understand heating and repair work; women for cleaning and laundry. Apply at once; 91 St. Stephen St., Boston.

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SOLDIER'S wife, with daughter of six, desires to assist with housework in private home. Phone Mrs. Bryant, Beacon 2460, Seattle, Wash.

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On the right side of the street.

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GENTLEMAN wants good sized cheerful mod-
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NICELY furnished room with refined private
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Excellent Food
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C. S. COSTELLO, Manager.

NEW YORK

NEW YORK

Hotel
Majestic
COPELAND TOWNSEND
Central Park West at 72nd St.

NEW YORK

A Hotel of distinction
For guests of discrimination
With tariff in moderation

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Near the center of interest—Comfortably distant from the area of confusion.

THE HOUSE OF GOOD WILL

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1000 ROOMS

The addition also includes large new dining rooms. The high degree of personal service so long characteristic of the Prince George Hotel will be zealously maintained.

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Room and Bath, \$2 and up; Two Persons, \$3 and up. Parlor, Bedroom and Bath, \$5 and up.



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Single Rooms \$1.75 per day upwards.

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Close to amusement and shopping center. Unique dining loggia overlooking sunken palm garden.

Orchestra music of highest order.

Other hotels in New York under one management: MAJESTIC, Central Park West at 72nd St.; HARRIGRAVE, 72nd St. at Central Ave. (1 block to Central Park); MARTHA Washington, 20th St. at 20th St. (for women). Booklets sent free by applying to any of above hotels.

Write for free
Guide of Buffalo and
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SENTE FREE with the complements of this modern, fireproof hotel.
Quietly, conveniently located.

Ideal for tourists.

When you drop in at the Belleclaire for the first time you will doubtless form the same favorable impression that has made so many friends for us. The big corridor is most attractive and homelike. There is no sign up "Welcome to Our Home," but instinctively you feel at home.

The furnishings show the home idea in taste and comfort. Guests are pleased and so are we. We carry out through our entire service the first impression you form.

ROBERT D. BLACKMAN,
Proprietor



Martha Washington

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The Famous Hotel for Women

North St. at Delaware Avenue

European plan. Every room an outside room.

Rooms \$2.00 up. On Empire Floor. Room and Bath \$2.50 up per day.

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Rates from \$3.00 Per Day Up

JOHN M. BOWMAN, President

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NO LIQUORS SERVED OR SOLD.

Hotel Manhattan
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42nd and 43rd Streets

One block from the Grand Central Terminal.

Entrance to Subway and convenient to all Transportation Lines.

Within easy access of all places of amusement and in the heart of the new shopping district.

One person \$1.50 per day. Two persons \$2.00 per day. Breakfast 50c, Lunch 60c, Dinner 80c.

Special rates for students, etc. Management W. B. KELLOGG.

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Light and German Streets

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The Brozett

E. 27th St. at 5th Ave., NEW YORK

Every Room with Bath and Shower

\$1.50 to \$3.00 Per Day

Homelike Restaurant with Moderate Prices

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Only route via Cape Cod Canal

Always in sight of Land

Pure Artesian Water throughout from well,

1,000 feet deep. Direct car lines and trolley cars

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Catering at all times to the comfort of guest.

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HUDSON RIVER NIGHT LINES

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Daily service. From Pier 82, N. R., foot Canal Street. 6 P. M.: West 132d St. 6:30 P. M.: due Albany 6 o'clock following morning.

STEAMERS TROJAN, RENSSLAER

Express freight service. Automobiles carried.

TABLE D'HOTE DINNER \$1.50

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SOUTHERN

Corpus Christi, Texas

Nueces Hotel

At the Naples of the Gulf

150 Miles from San Antonio

Delightful Surf Bathing

Sailing, Boating—Please side trips by Auto

Warm, Sparkling, Sunshine Days Make

This an Ideal Climate All the Year Round

European Plan Modern Throughout

200 Rooms, \$1.00 Up

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HOTELS STATLER

BUFFALO

450 Rooms 450 Baths

CLEVELAND

1000 Rooms 1000 Baths

DETROIT

1000 Rooms 1000 Baths

ST. LOUIS

650 Rooms 650 Baths

Rates from \$2 per day

EDUCATIONAL

NEW CALIFORNIA EDUCATIONAL PLAN

Committee on Reorganization Advises Adoption of Unified State System Having Control of All Institutions of Instruction

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

SACRAMENTO, Cal.—Important recommendations looking toward the reorganization of educational forms and functions in California along new and radical lines are made in a report to the State Board of Education by a sub-committee on school administration, this sub-committee being a part of a committee of 21 on the reorganization of the public school system of the State. The report in question was written by Alexis F. Lange, professor of education and director of the school of education, of the University of California.

The report is important, for one reason, because it takes up in detail the question of the relation of the public school system to the constitution of the State, and breaks much new ground in the discussion of the constitutional aspects of public school education. The committee reaches the conclusion that the constitution should provide for one unified system of state education, embodying in definite outline an adequate plan of administration which should embrace a State Department of Education, and a non-partisan State Board of Education with a provision directing this body to appoint a state commissioner of education as the chief administrative officer of the State Department of Education, and a County Board of Education for each county in the State.

Among those phases of public school education that, in the opinion of this committee, should be made a matter of constitutional provision, is the question of compulsory education, the report taking the ground that the constitution should specifically fix the minimum duration of education, whether carried on by public or private agencies. In this respect and to this extent, if the provisions of this report are carried out, the practices and policies of private and parochial schools will be under the control and direction of the State.

The committee bases its recommendations on "certain fundamental, axiomatic propositions that in its opinion inhere in the nature of public education and the democratic state and the relation of the one to the other, and the exigencies of the time. These fundamental propositions that the committee takes as its working basis in setting forth the outlines of the state-wide educational system that, in its opinion, will best serve the permanent and pressing needs of society, are as follows:

"Education being a supreme state interest, the people thereof, as a corporate whole, is the ultimate source of authority and responsibility.

"The corporate whole, in order to realize itself as a democracy, must strive to provide completeness of educational opportunities, not only with respect to continuity, but also with respect to variety and equitable distribution; and no child-citizen must be allowed to become an adult citizen without education.

"Democracy itself being a school for all, the kind and degree of state control of education must be determined by the essentials of the general welfare, which, to be sure, will vary from time to time; the component units, however, must always have ample scope for learning how best to contribute to the educational prosperity of the inclusive whole.

"The end sought being progress as well as preservation, the legislature, acting under the constitution, must have ample scope for promptly adapting educational arrangements to the successive stages of social development.

"In order to promote both democratic solidarity and adequate management, the school system of a democratic commonwealth must be one system."

In setting forth the reasons why, in its opinion, provisions for a State Department of Education should be included in the constitution of the State, the committee lays emphasis on the necessity of continuity and effectiveness in the school system. Present-day insight and experience, says the report, in effect, call for such a constitutionally provided agency and function of government, and also for a constitutional provision providing for a non-partisan State Board of Education of seven members, appointed one each year for a seven-year term by the Governor. The powers of this State Board of Education would, according to the plans of this committee, be very broad. As the powers and duties of this board are specifically set forth in the report the board shall:

(1) Appoint its own administrative officers and other agents.

(2) Keep itself and the people of the State informed concerning the operation of the educational system established by law.

(3) See that the educational laws of the State are complied with.

(4) Have power to make rules and regulations not inconsistent with law, for the maintenance and promotion of wholesome school conditions.

(5) Have power to veto requirements for admission to educational institutions supported wholly or in part by the State.

(6) Have exclusive control of the certification of teachers throughout the State.

(7) Have the power and discharge

the duty of proposing needed or desirable changes in educational legislation.

(8) Perform such additional duties as may from time to time be assigned by the Legislature."

The chief executive officer of the State Department of Education would, according to this plan, be a state commissioner of education to be appointed by the State Board of Education, this office also being a part of the framework of the system as provided in the constitution. It would be the duty of the state commissioner of education to carry out the educational policies of the State Board of Education, "to act as the official interpreter of the school law, and to serve, if the Legislature so provides, as a court of final appeal in cases arising under the educational statutes of the State."

The committee lays emphasis on the necessity of making the constitution provide that the county shall be the administrative unit of the state-wide system. The committee believes that in this way the "golden mean between direct management of a common vital necessity by the collective whole and the delegated management by smaller or larger constituent groups" may be best safeguarded. Under this plan the county would be made the basis of school organization and administration for the entire State, the boundaries of all school districts coinciding with those of the counties. The failure of the present method of school organization to meet the demands of the time is conclusive evidence to this committee that the justification of traditional practices in this respect ceased with the passing of pioneering conditions.

The key to the understanding of the rural school situation, says the report, in effect, is the fact that the common school district has survived as the administrative unit, together with the fact that there has also survived a belief that education is a family or neighborhood affair and that any increase of control on the part of the people as a whole is an invasion of popular rights. In fact the committee regards the rural school problem as the most formidable obstacle to the realization of such a state-wide system as it proposes.

"What can be done to give the country an approximately equal chance with the city?" the report asks; then replies: "The well-nigh unanimous answer of competent students of our American school system is: city territory apart, enlarge the school district so that its boundaries coincide with those of the county; then adopt for it the practices worked out successfully in the experience of American cities. This answer has the endorsement of the National Educational Association; it is implied in the constitutional provisions for county charters."

STUDY HOUR IN SING SING PRISON

Educational Course Is Carried On by "Standards" Similar to Grades in the Public Schools

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—About 300 men attend regularly a one-hour course which is being given daily this season for the inmates of Sing Sing prison. An outline of the course of study arranged for the men appeared in the September issue of the Star Bulletin, a periodical published by the prisoners.

The work is carried on in "standards" instead of grades. A standard in the prison school is not quite equivalent to a grade in public school work," explains the Bulletin. "As a large number of the men attending the school are foreigners, it is necessary in the first three standards to spend more than half of the time in conversation drills, which help the men not only to understand English, but also to insure correct habits of enunciation and pronunciation."

The following is an outline of the course by standards:

Standard 1—Learning to speak, recognize at sight, spell and write 200 selected words; drill in pronunciation; reading based on the words learned. The above is the equivalent of the ability to read an ordinary first reader. In arithmetic, special attention is given to addition.

Standard 2—Vocabulary increased to 500 words; continuation of the work as in Standard 1. The above is equivalent to the completion of an easy second reader. In addition, special attention is given to subtraction.

Standard 3—Vocabulary increased to 800 words; reading, including the geographical reader; oral and written answers to questions on matter read; letter writing. The above reading is equivalent to the completion of an ordinary third reader. In arithmetic, special attention is given to multiplication.

Standard 4—Vocabulary increased to 1100 words; reading of industrial and geographical readers; oral and written reproductions; letter writing. In arithmetic special attention is given to division; simple, practical problems of ordinary business.

Standard 5—Vocabulary increased to 1400 words; reading of industrial and geographical readers; oral and written reproductions of matter read; letter writing. In arithmetic the work on division continues; the problems involving the four fundamental processes.

Standard 6—Vocabulary increased to 1800 words. Reading including geography, history, and government; oral and written reproduction of matter read. In arithmetic simple business forms and fractions are given.

"(6) Have exclusive control of the certification of teachers throughout the State.

"(7) Have the power and discharge

TEACHERS' PENSION SCHEME OUTLINED

Proposed Plan for England and Wales to Be Non-Contributory—Men and Women in All School Grades to Benefit Alike

By The Christian Science Monitor special education correspondent

LONDON, England—By far the most important announcement made by the president of the Board of Education (Mr. H. A. L. Fisher) since the present education act was outlined last year, is his promise to introduce a school teachers' superannuation bill into the House of Commons after the parliamentary recess. Unless a general election should occur at an unexpectedly early date, this measure is likely to become law before the end of the year.

By publishing the main heads of the bill, Mr. Fisher has enabled teachers already to see on what ground they are likely to stand with regard to pensions. In the first place, it should be noted that the scheme is of non-contributory character; that is, the pensions are not to depend on any payment by the teacher of a share of the cost. In the second place, they are to be calculated on a basis similar to that of civil servants; a teacher retiring at 65 years of age, after 40 years' service, would receive annually half the average of his salary during the last five years of his service. Moreover, certain lump sums are to be added. In all calculations, men and women are to be treated alike, except that distinction is made in favor of those women who return to the profession of teaching after marriage. Nor is there any difference between the position of teachers in public elementary schools, in secondary schools, in technical institutions or in non-university training colleges. The benefits of the bill are apparently not to extend to university staffs.

"What can be done to give the country an approximately equal chance with the city?" the report asks; then replies: "The well-nigh unanimous answer of competent students of our American school system is: city territory apart, enlarge the school district so that its boundaries coincide with those of the county; then adopt for it the practices worked out successfully in the experience of American cities. This answer has the endorsement of the National Educational Association; it is implied in the constitutional provisions for county charters."

"Art!" cried the headmistress. "Why is it the most extraordinary thing in the world that so few people realize there are two quite separate things to be taught when it comes either to art or to music. You can teach a girl to play or to paint—and though no one seems to guess it—you can teach her good deal about pictures and music. When you're teaching the English language, you're quite clear that there must be literature lessons as well as composition lessons. Your boy must read great authors if he's to write passably well himself—but when it comes to art, a boy goes through school from six to sixteen and is given one drawing lesson a week for ten years, but he's scarcely ever shown a picture and never hears architecture mentioned."

Now possibly the walk had reminded us of Nevinson's picture of the wind, with its weird circles and triangular trees, possibly the Cameron etching over the fireplace made us think of art; anyhow, the subject was started and here was the opportunity to ask how they set about teaching art in this unusual school.

1. (It) will bring within one comprehensive system of state pension, on a non-contributory basis, the certificated teachers, the uncertified teachers, and the teachers of special subjects in elementary schools, and the teachers in all other schools aided by the Board of Education, including those training colleges which are not departments of universities.

2. The benefits will consist of annuities, together with lump sums, for those who retire at the age of 60 or later, after 30 years of service, and for those who retire disabled after 10 years' service, and of gratuities payable on the death of a teacher in service after five years of service.

3. These benefits will be calculated on principles closely resembling those of the pension system in force for civil servants under the Superannuation Act, 1909. They will be based on the average salary which the teacher receives during the last five years of his service, the annuities being reckoned at one-eighth of such average salary for each year of service, and the lump sums at one-thirtieth for each year of service.

4. No difference will be made between the sexes in the conditions of pension or the mode of calculating it, except that in order to provide for women teachers leaving the profession to be married, and subsequently returning to it, provision is made for the substitution of 20 years' service for 30 as a condition of pension in such cases.

5. Pensionable service will cease at the age of 65, except with the special approval of the Board of Education.

6. Existing certificated teachers will have the option of remaining under the existing superannuation acts if they desire to do so; with this exception, the system set up by those acts will be extinguished. Pensions already granted under those acts will remain unaltered. The prospective deferred annuities which have been purchased by existing teachers' own contributions will be secured to them, and will be payable to them at the age of 65, in addition to the benefits receivable by them under the bill.

7. Local pension schemes will cease to apply to the teachers who come under the bill. Existing teachers under local pension schemes will have an option to remain under those schemes instead of coming under the bill. Provision is made for enabling teachers who have contributed to existing pension schemes, and who desire to come under the bill, to receive from the local pension scheme, in addition to the benefits obtainable by them under the bill, payment in respect of their past contributions.

8. Service in order to be pensionable must be full-time service in schools which are grant-aided at the time of the service, or in secondary schools, etc., which, though not grant-aided at the time, are grant-aided at the commencement of the bill or become grant-aided within five years after that date; and power is reserved to the board, subject to prescribed conditions, to reckon as pensionable service a limited amount of service (not exceeding 10 years) in other

schools (not conducted for private profit) rendered before the commencement of the bill.

9. Power is taken to approve service outside aided schools as "qualifying" service, though not pensionable, thus enabling teachers who serve partly in aided schools and partly in unaided schools to count a period of service in unaided schools toward making up the 30 years of service necessary for enabling them to obtain pensions in respect of their service in aided schools.

They were so humble when they saw the horrible results. I knew the plan had succeeded."

It all sounded very interesting, but we felt sure that at our ideal school there must be something more, and finally Puck confessed that one evening each week they had what she was pleased to call "jolly, informal talks." Puck's smile spread. "I couldn't give serious art lectures, she told us; and, on the face of it, that seemed true. "But we talk about all sorts of things," she went on; "every week we get hold of reproductions of somebody's pictures—Rembrandt, Hals, Velasquez, Fra Angelico, Memling, Ribot, Monet, Constable—we've very catholic tastes, and you wouldn't believe how much the girls know and how keen they are. Then we talk about the kind of house we'd like and how we'd furnish it, what pictures or color prints or etchings we'd have, and how pictures ought to be framed. We're all quite sure that we never want dark red paper on our walls, and we heartily dismiss the wreath patterns not going anywhere and never getting there." Puck put her hands in the big pockets of her smock and nodded wisely. "It's good fun," she said, "and it's given me lots of ideas."

Just then the fifth form put in their appearance, looking as though they meant to enjoy themselves, and the headmistress whisked us away.

We shook hands on the doorstep and walked out toward one of Turner's own sunsets. The wind was quiet now, though it still gave an occasional sigh—perhaps it was disappointed there were so many leaves left on the trees.

It was a splendid day for a walk and we enjoyed every minute of the walk to our ideal school, and enjoyed the glow and crackle of the fire study when we got there. The headmistress made us very welcome, pulled up her most comfortable chairs and threw another fat log on the fire.

Now possibly the walk had reminded us of Nevinson's picture of the wind, with its weird circles and triangular trees, possibly the Cameron etching over the fireplace made us think of art; anyhow, the subject was started and here was the opportunity to ask how they set about teaching art in this unusual school.

Now this remark did not pass unnoticed, for the friend who shares all my visits to the ideal school never can get used to sweeping assertions and wide generalizations. So, before there was time to catch her eye, to interrupt or to pinch her surreptitiously, she opened fire from her heavens with a round of exceptions and qualifications, and only when we'd admitted that things were improving, that most schools had some good pictures on their walls and a few even gave talks on art, could the real discussion continue.

The headmistress was looking thoughtfully at some branches of maple in her copper pot—some one had put them there and saved the red leaves from the boisterous attentions of the wind outside—so I cheerfully reminded her that the discussion began by our asking how art was taught here.

"First and best," came the answer, "we've a real artist to teach—a war necessity she calls it, but with her mornings free for painting, I believe she really enjoys it. Let's come and see her," she added, and we agreed with a keen interest.

Aims of the Russian People's University are set forth in its constitution as follows:

"(1) To help raise the standard of culture of immigrants from Russia residing in Chicago by means of popular lectures covering the principal branches of knowledge; (2) to furnish opportunities to all Russians in Chicago, and vicinity to acquire a general education as well as special knowledge in the various trades; (3) to assist those of its students who may wish to return to Russia; (4) to cultivate friendly relations between Russians and Americans; (5) to encourage in Russia the study of the United States by publishing books on the history, geography and economics of America, and by giving a series of lectures for Russians residing here; and (6) to render assistance to the 'People's Universities' and the schools in Russia."

The institution is stated to be wholly non-partisan and non-political, having for its basis the spreading of education among the Russians in the United States as well as in Russia.

"I don't imagine for a moment," she said, "I'm training a hundred budding Rosa Bonheur here, but most of the girls are going to furnish their own homes, and they're all going to choose their own clothes; from now on they're going to be buying things that are beautiful and right, or things that are wrong and hideous, and they won't slavishly follow the fashion and encourage bad art if I can help it."

We found her in the large room which serves as a studio and were formally introduced, but the artist looked so absurdly like Puck with her curly hair, wide smile, and keen eyes, that obviously Puck was the only name for her. We asked her all sorts of questions, and her answers were just as ready as Puck's should be.

The institution is stated to be wholly non-partisan and non-political, having for its basis the spreading of education among the Russians in the United States as well as in Russia.

Reports to State Superintendent Show Progress Made Under the Federal Aid System

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

AUSTIN, Tex.—The public schools that have received aid from the federal government for vocational agriculture under the Smith-Hughes Act, have made remarkable progress during the past year, according to reports on file in the office of the State Superintendent of Public Instruction.

In discussing the operation of the schools of the State under the Smith-Hughes Act, Superintendent Doughty called attention to the home project work which is required of every student enrolled in vocational agriculture. The home project work is only a part of the course in vocational agriculture. Special mention is made of the home project work in the State Orphans Home at Corsicana, Tex., which has received a portion of the federal aid money allotted to Texas for vocational agriculture. Some of the work has been completed, while some of it is still in process of development.

While the conversation was in progress we were wandering round the room looking at the excellent Japanese prints which hung on the walls.

Puck nodded at long, narrow pillar print, just a stalk of bamboo with a bird hovering over it, but beautiful because the space problem had been so wonderfully solved. "We've learned a lot from that," she said, and then, with a mischievous smile, she told us: "The children used to make their designs so crowded and busy that one day I made them all copy that print, and then let them add leaves, flowers, birds, anything that they imagined might improve it.

Three students report home project work in the growth and cultivation of Sudan grass. Each student cultivated two acres of this crop, and report shows that on the six acres cultivated by the three students, the crop was

produced at a total cost of \$58.26. The gross yield on the six acres is reported as \$93.81, making a total net profit of \$35.55, or an average profit of \$5.92 per acre.

Two students each cultivated two acres of peanuts, with a total cost for production of \$42.22. The gross yield on the four acres of peanuts is \$36, giving a total profit on four acres of \$3.78, or \$13.46 per acre.

One student cultivated one-tenth of an acre of radishes at a total cost of \$7.92, and a gross yield

THE HOME FORUM

Carlyle in the Country

Dear Fitzgerald,

I have been here ever since the day you last heard of me; leading the strange life of absolute Latrappism; and often enough remembering Franklin and you. I live perfectly alone, and without speech at all,—there being in fact nobody to speak to, except one austere punctual housemaid, who does her functions, like an eight-day clock, generally without bidding. . . . I have Books; a complete edition of Voltaire for one Book, in which I read for use, or for idleness oftentimes,—getting into endless reflections over it, mostly of a sad and not very utterable nature. I find V. a "gentleman," living in a world partly furnished with such; and that there are now almost no "gentlemen" (not quite none): This is one great head of my reflections, to which there is no visible tail or finish. I have also a Horse (borrowed from my fat yeoman friend, who is at sea, bathing in Sussex); and I go riding, at great lengths daily, over hill and dale; this I believe is really the main good I am doing,—if in this either there is much good. But it is a strange way of life to me, for the time; perhaps not unprofitable. . . . It is still to last for a week or more. Today, for the first time, I ride back to Chelsea, but mean to return hither on Monday. There is a great circle of yellow light all the way from Shooter's Hill to Primrose Hill, spread round my horizon every night. . . . (so bright, last night, it cast visible shadow of me against the white window-shutters); and this is all I have to do with London and its gasses for a fortnight or more. My wife writes to me, there was an awful jangle of bells last day she went home from this; a Quaker asked in the railway, of some porter, "Can thou tell me what these bells mean?" "Well, I suppose something is up. They say Sebastopol is took, and the Rushans run away." A la bonne heure: but won't they come back again, think you?

On the whole I say, when you get your little Suffolk cottage, you must have in it a "chamber in the wall" for me, plus a pony that can trot, and a cow that gives good milk; with these outifts we shall make a pretty rustication now and then, not wholly Latrappish, but only half, on much easier terms than here; and I shall be right willing to come and try it, I for one party. . . . If you are at home, a line is rapidly conveyed hither, steam all the way; after the beginning of the next week, I am in Chelsea, and (I dare say) there is a fire in the evenings now to welcome you there. Show face in some way or other.

And so adieu; for my hours of riding is at hand.

Yours ever truly,
T. CARLYLE.

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True Socialism

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

WHEN Macaulay wrote: "The deeper and more complex parts of human nature can be exhibited by means of words alone," he probably was not thinking of such a term as "socialism," but if there ever was a word by means of which the deeper and more complex parts of human nature are seeking to express themselves it is socialism. Madame Roland's famous exclamation, "Liberty, how many crimes are committed in thy name," could well be paraphrased so as to apply to socialism. Yet the constant recurrence of this word plainly signifies that there is something beneath the surface that demands expression, something more than a mere theory or the dream of an idle hour.

In the first place, whatever else may be said pro or con upon the subject of socialism, it assuredly always includes a recognition of cooperation, hence of the ultimate unity of mankind,—the unity of the good latent in humanity. Take away unity from socialism and there is nothing left of actual value. The recognition, then, of the possible unity of all that is good has kept the word socialism among us. Nevertheless, paradoxical as it may seem, this very recognition of the unity of good has also hindered the attainment of socialistic ideals, because the attempt was made to work out this unity of good upon a material or mortal mind basis. A truth that had its source in Spirit was interpreted intellectually, but not spiritually. No recognition was given to the great fact that if there is a true unity of good—and there must be if socialism has one iota of truth in its theories—then, there can be but one such unity, the infinite unity of good which is God, even the one God of whom Moses said, "Hear, O Israel: The Lord our God is one Lord." But God is Spirit, Mind, or Principle, hence to seek the unity of good without recognizing its true and only source, that is, to seek it in matter, always in itself chaotic, evanescent and unprincipled, is to invite defeat and offer a premium to failure.

Now there is a word which, though very much misunderstood, includes all that true socialism stands for, all that could ever bring to human experience that is good, and that word is Christianity. Christianity represents not a creed as so many believe, but the very unity of good which socialism recognizes as basic to its doctrines. Christianity, the outcome of a spiritual understanding of the life of Christ Jesus, hence also of an understanding of God or divine Principle, embodies every ideal that stands for true progress, the progress which is the demonstration of the supremacy of good in human consciousness. But, someone may be inclined to ask, if Christianity embodies the good that socialism seeks to express why has it not accomplished more toward the true amelioration of mankind? For the same identical reason that socialism has not generally succeeded. Christianity, as usually accepted, or, rather, as usually misunderstood, is but the declaration of a material dogma, or creed, and just so far as so-called Christian dogmas have accepted matter as a reality, Christianity has been placed by its adherents in the same predicament in which socialism finds itself. The great fact is that Christianity and true socialism are identical in purpose, and when the true spiritual basis of unity comes to be acknowledged as the only possible foundation upon which the unity of good can be worked out in human experience, there will be no differences to settle between Christianity and true socialism. Christianity, for instance, demands the unity of the faith as its ultimate expression upon earth, or as Paul tells us in Ephesians: "Till we all come in the unity of the faith, and of the knowledge of the Son of God, unto a perfect man, unto the measure of the stature of the fulness of Christ." The unity of the faith, however, is plainly the unity of spiritual understanding, as found in Christian Science. Hence it is easy to see why Mrs. Eddy has said on page 279 of "The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany": "God is Father, infinite, and this great truth, when understood in its divine metaphysics, will establish the brotherhood of man, end wars, and demonstrate 'on earth peace, good will toward men.'"

"An hour now lost may produce years of calamity—I contend not for indulgence but for justice to America. Resistance to your acts was necessary as it was just. The Americans are a brave, generous, and united people, with arms in their hands and courage in their hearts: three millions of them, the genuine descendants of a valiant and pious ancestry, driven to those deserts by the narrow maxims of a superstitious tyranny. Of the spirit of independence animating the nation of America, I have the most authentic information. Destroy their towns and cut them off from the superfluities, perhaps the conveniences of life . . . and they would not lament their loss whilst they have—what, my Lords?—their woods and their liberty. To such united force, what force shall be opposed? A few regiments in America and seventeen or eighteen thousand men at home? The idea is too ridiculous to take up a moment of your Lordships' time. Laying of papers on your table or counting numbers on a division will not avert or postpone the hour of danger. It is not repealing this act of Parliament, it is not repealing a piece of parchment, that can restore America to our bosom: you must repeal her fears and her resentments; and you may then hope for her love and gratitude. I have read Thucydides and have studied and admired the master-states of the world; it has been my favorite study, but I must declare and avow that for solidity of reasoning, force of sagacity, and wisdom of conclusion . . . no nation or body of men can stand in preference to the general congress of Philadelphia. With a dignity becoming your exalted situation make the first advance to concord, to peace, and happiness; follow the advice given by Virgil, a wise poet and a wise man in political sagacity, to the first Caesar, to the master of the world: "Tuque prior, tu parce: proje tela manu." . . . To conclude, my Lords, if the ministers thus persevere in misguiding and misleading the King I will not say that they can alienate the affections of his subjects from his crown; but I will affirm that

Chatham as Peacemaker

"Although during these last years Chatham rarely came to Westminster, he was not heedless of the course of politics." In 1774 America "called him from his farm. In the December of 1773 the flame of rebellion had burst forth against the tea duty. North, against his own convictions, but because the King will have it so: he means to try the question with America: had remitted the small remaining English duty on re-exported tea and left the whole tax to be collected in America."

Not till the end of May was he able to attend the House of Lords, according to Basil Williams, in "The Life of William Pitt, Earl of Chatham." "He strove to bring home to the ignorant audience he was addressing that the colonists were not mere uncivilized barbarians. He prophesied the future greatness of America in arms and arts.

"Already (said he) the principal towns in America are learned and polite and understand the Constitution of the Empire as well as the noble lords who are now in office. . . . there is no corner of the world into which men of their free and enterprising spirit would not fly with alacrity rather than submit to the slavish and tyrannical principles which prevail here now."

At the end of 1774 Franklin "waited on Chatham at Hayes with copies of the declaration to the British people and the petition to the King drawn up by the Congress of Philadelphia. . . . To Chatham the petition seemed 'decent, manly, and properly expressed.' He called Congress 'the most honorable assembly of statesmen since those of the Greeks and Romans in their most virtuous times.'

He resolved "to make his reappearance in the House of Lords on Jan. 20, 1775. . . . and told Shelburne that he intended to knock at the door of a sleeping and confounded Ministry."

"A kind of bustle, Franklin noted, was apparent among the officers of the House when Chatham was seen, as if members were being hastily summoned; for his presence always presaged some affair of importance. The old war minister, who had ever been the most uncompromising advocate of strong measures against England's enemies, soon unfolded the subject of his mysterious motion: 'that in order to open a way toward a happy settlement of the dangerous troubles in America, by beginning to allay ferment and soften animosities there . . . immediate order be dispatched . . . for removing His Majesty's forces from the town of Boston.' When the motion had been read out, the knocks on the door of the sleeping Ministry followed fast:

"An hour now lost may produce years of calamity—I contend not for indulgence but for justice to America. Resistance to your acts was necessary as it was just. The Americans are a brave, generous, and united people, with arms in their hands and courage in their hearts: three millions of them, the genuine descendants of a valiant and pious ancestry, driven to those deserts by the narrow maxims of a superstitious tyranny. Of the spirit of independence animating the nation of America, I have the most authentic information. Destroy their towns and cut them off from the superfluities, perhaps the conveniences of life . . . and they would not lament their loss whilst they have—what, my Lords?—their woods and their liberty. To such united force, what force shall be opposed? A few regiments in America and seventeen or eighteen thousand men at home? The idea is too ridiculous to take up a moment of your Lordships' time. Laying of papers on your table or counting numbers on a division will not avert or postpone the hour of danger. It is not repealing this act of Parliament, it is not repealing a piece of parchment, that can restore America to our bosom: you must repeal her fears and her resentments; and you may then hope for her love and gratitude. I have read Thucydides and have studied and admired the master-states of the world; it has been my favorite study, but I must declare and avow that for solidity of reasoning, force of sagacity, and wisdom of conclusion . . . no nation or body of men can stand in preference to the general congress of Philadelphia. With a dignity becoming your exalted situation make the first advance to concord, to peace, and happiness; follow the advice given by Virgil, a wise poet and a wise man in political sagacity, to the first Caesar, to the master of the world: "Tuque prior, tu parce: proje tela manu." . . . To conclude, my Lords, if the ministers thus persevere in misguiding and misleading the King I will not say that they can alienate the affections of his subjects from his crown; but I will affirm that

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U.S.A., FRIDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1918

EDITORIALS

The Bureau Again

THERE is a well-known sentence of Mrs. Eddy's, in which she warns the world against mistaken sympathy. To be exact, the sentence occurs on page 211 of her "Miscellaneous Writings," and is contained in the words, "The sickly charity that supplies criminals with bouquets has been dealt with summarily by the good judgment of people in the old Bay State." This is a mental condition which it is wise to keep in mind at all times, for the human mind, which is the arch-deceiver, frequently expresses a tenderness for its own delinquencies, in making excuse for similar or worse frailties in its neighbors.

Now there never was a time when it was perhaps more necessary to remember this, on the political stage, than today. The Bureau of Enemy Psychology is perfectly aware of the trait, and is already beginning to attempt to use it, to discount the pains and penalties incurred by the authors of the present war. The latest German reply to Mr. Wilson has this note skillfully hidden in nearly every line of it. Indeed, the Bureau of Enemy Psychology is now engaged in exploiting every weakness of the allied nations, which it imagines can be used in its own interest. Is there any national vanity, that national vanity shall be appealed to to cause dissension in the allied ranks; is there any jealousy of peoples, that jealousy shall be excited against another ally; is there any fear of national competition, that fear shall be aggravated in every way, so as to promote dissension. And all this is done under that mask of that fictitious truthfulness, which was alluded to by the great Latin poet when he wrote "Decipiunt specie recti"—we are deceived by the appearance of right. Horace knew perfectly well what he was writing about, and knew how to clothe his thoughts in the most appropriate language. But Horace lived in an age when the depths of mental suggestion had not begun to be sounded. Punic faith, "Fides Punicus," might be as excellent a term for utter faithlessness as "Scrap of paper" has since become, but the Carthaginian lacked the organized service of mental propaganda, which the German has known so well how to avail himself of.

Thus, when German propagandists explain, to the people of the United States, that they have won the war, they do so watching askance the effect across the St. Lawrence, as well as the effect beyond the Atlantic. In the midst of such compliments it is, therefore, as well to remember that the country which is now complimented on its military achievements, is the country which it was declared only a few months ago was of absolutely no military effect at all, and whose army was held up to derision in the German press, in the way the "Old Contemptibles" of the United Kingdom had been held up to derision in the day of the retreat from Mons. But the "Old Contemptibles" are marching on Mons this morning, and not away from it, and the drum and the trumpet, bought for a few sous in a toy shop in Namur, are playing "Tipperary" and "The British Grenadier" once again along the road to Maubeuge. When, therefore, the Bureau of Enemy Psychology circulates the suggestion which comes neither from the sky nor from the sea, neither from the land nor out of the wind, that General Pershing should fix the terms of the proposed armistice, it is well to remember that it is Marshal Foch who is the commander of the allied armies; that it was General Pershing who, in the name of the President of the United States, placed the services of the United States troops generously and unreservedly in the hands of the generalissimo; that it was Sir Douglas Haig and General Pétain who sat one day at a table with the Marshal, when the generalissimo explained his plans to them, and they gave him their most unqualified assurance of cooperation; and that it was Mr. Lloyd George whose utterly unselfish cooperation Marshal Foch has only recently declared was the essential factor in promoting the unity of the allied command. Therefore, is it in vain that the secretary of the Department of National Jealousies, in the Bureau of Psychology, gets up early to spread the net before the American eagle and the Gallic cock, and to try to set the snare for the British lion.

But, perhaps, an even more dangerous conspirator is the secretary of the Department of Human Sympathy. It was Wordsworth who once declared that the very

"Sun, moon, and stars, all struggle in the toils
Of mortal sympathy":

and Wordsworth, like Horace, had an extraordinary facility for stating facts perfectly. Already the world is being told that Germany has made mistakes, but that it is ungenerous to say nothing of un-Christian to deal too hardly with a conquered enemy. Indeed, the last German note literally bristles with the plea that Germany has been misjudged. Never, literally never, the note declares, has Germany unjustifiably damaged private property, except in a few instances, so few as to prove the rule, where the delinquency of an individual trooper may have got the better of the discipline of the army, or the national respect for "scraps of paper." Now in the face of what has taken place this is as bad, as has recently been pointed out in these columns, as the Dey of Algiers declaring that the great East Indians had never suffered wrong except from some ill-conditioned corsair out of the great Mediterranean port of law and order, or some buccaneer of Aves, some respectable Mr. Joseph Esquemeling or Captain Morgan, or even a worthy Monsieur François L'Olonaïs, explaining, in the manner of Mr. Chadband, that the phrase "walking the plank" was a perfect mystery to them. Everybody knows what the Germans have done from the frontier to Noyon or Château-Thierry, but at the very moment when the ink was hardly dry on this note, they were reducing the great manufacturing city of Roubaix to the condition which Mr. Kipling has typified as a "rain-washed bone." The correspondent of The Matin, as stated in the issue of this paper for Wednesday,

has summed up the enthusiasm of the Germans, for private property, in a city they had only evacuated while the note was being written, in these words:

"A German commission was appointed charged with the destruction of everything which might be advantageous to the resumption of industrial life in the region. The commission did its work thoroughly. It removed the cattle, all the transport facilities, and blew up the station, bridges, and mills. On the day of the capture of Menin, 10,000 inhabitants of Roubaix were deported to Valenciennes under abominable conditions. On Wednesday last the Germans demanded of the mayor, payment of 600,000 francs for the billeting of troops and the purchase of coal. The mayor having refused, the Germans broke open the communal safe and seized 450,000 francs, leaving only 100,000 francs for urgent relief work."

Yet in the face of this Germany pleads for sympathy! It is well that it should begin to be understood what the Allies are dealing with in this year of Armageddon. One man at any rate understands it fully, and that man is the President of the United States. And his reading of the situation he has made clear in words it would be difficult to improve upon. "Delenda est Carthago," there must be an end, if it may so be translated, to the Carthage of Punic faith.

Intimidated by Liquor

THE reason why the traffic in liquor is still permitted in the United States is to be found in the fact that the distilling interests and the brewing interests are intimidating United States politicians. The President has long been empowered with authority to suspend the traffic in the interest of public policy; he has been authorized by Congress to create prohibition zones throughout the country at his discretion, but the President finds it unwise, or at least impolitic, to go counter to influences in and out of Congress, in and out of public life, that may be essential to him in the general conduct of the war.

These interests, commercial, industrial, and financial, are bound up with the distilleries, with the liquor in storage, with the liquor upon which great loans have been made, and with the immense brewing concerns that are now spending money like water in newspaper advertising and in newspaper purchase, to prevent or, at least, to postpone, the annihilation of their business.

As an instance of the means resorted to in order to prevent the anti-liquor sentiment of the country finding expression in definite legislation, it will be well to quote the following dispatch from Washington, under date of Oct. 21:

War-time prohibition was sidetracked once more today when the Senate refused to rescind from its position in regard to the Pomerene rent profiteering amendment which has been tacked on the bill in the Upper House, and sent the bill back to the conferees. Both of these important pieces of legislation are part of the \$11,000,000 Food Production Stimulation Bill and both were worked into the measure with the result that an entanglement has been effected which probably will hold up all these measures indefinitely.

With one excuse or another, the bill carrying the war-time prohibition rider has been held back for months. It is manifestly intended now to keep it back until after the election, or to defeat it altogether. Certain administration Democrats have taken great credit to themselves for inaugurating certain prohibition war-time anti-liquor legislation, and point to the record in this respect made by the Democratic Party whenever criticism is expressed, but the fact remains that there is no war-time prohibition, nor prospect of there being any, in actual operation.

The brewers are spending money lavishly in newspaper advertising, with the hope and purpose of silencing newspaper opinion. They are not, however, stopping here. They are buying newspapers to be edited and published in their interest. That they are contributing toward funds to carry on a reactionary campaign is evident from news arriving from various parts of the country. With the newspaper press which they own or control, they hope to intimidate politicians; it is clear that they have persistent friends in Congress now, and it is equally clear that they will make a great effort to increase the number of these friends in the election of next month.

Prohibitionists who think the fight has been won for war-time prohibition are greatly mistaken. It is neither reasonable nor fair to place all the responsibility for holding back the interdiction of the traffic upon the President. He has many public irons in the fire, some of them demanding more immediate and serious attention even than prohibition. He is bound to keep the winning of the war in view above all else. The part of the public is to make it easier for him to overcome the influences, in and out of his party, arrayed uncompromisingly against prohibition. In the coming elections every candidate tainted with the liquor influence should be defeated, no matter what his politics.

If the distillers, the brewers and their allies are bent upon a policy of intimidation, it is within the power of the prohibitionists of the nation to meet that policy and crush it.

New York Harbor Improvements

THE director of the port of New York, Murray Hulbert, is forehanded in pointing out to Charles L. Craig, chairman of the committee on port and terminal facilities of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, that a very large amount of money, more than \$20,000,000 must be provided for improvement of the harbor during the next four years. The requirements of the present receive attention, of course, but Mr. Hulbert sees, what every responsible official and manager must of necessity see in the near future, if he is to keep pace with the times, that the dawn of peace will usher in public improvements and private enterprises on a scale beyond any heretofore undertaken in the United States. The future needs of New York Harbor may be taken as typifying the expansion which the war and its results will have made necessary in all parts of the country.

New York, more than any other port in the United States, has always been disposed to look closely into its harbor requirements and to provide for them liberally, but during the last four years the requirements of the harbor, despite large expenditures, have outrun its

facilities. Difficulties were experienced during the last year in accommodating 4365 vessels; with ships in construction which will increase the United States merchant marine total by 1,500,000 tons, there will be no dock room for New York's share of the increase by next year. And this does not take into account the new shipping that is being added by Great Britain, or the shipping that peace will liberate from government commission, or the shipping now tied up in neutral harbors and which will put to sea as soon as the war is over. The Port Director of New York says that were it not for the uncertainty of the present conditions he would ask for an outlay of five times the amount already named.

Although he no more than barely hints at it, there is no doubt that Mr. Hulbert sees a very great change in store for the port of New York. Expansion of the harbor has long been promised, or perhaps it would be more nearly correct to say, threatened. He contents himself with saying that, in his judgment, a readjustment of conditions will be required, after the war, which will necessitate the zoning of the port for water transportation purposes; but there are needs that can be discussed with certainty now, which he believes will form a substantial basis for, and will harmonize with, any post-war plan that may be conceived or adopted.

If there is ground for reports to the effect that the United States intends to adopt "free ports," the development of Jamaica Bay will, in his judgment, receive tremendous impetus, but he ventures upon none of the schemes of enlargement which were thoroughly discussed a few years ago. Montauk Point is not even mentioned, nor are any dock extensions in the Sound. Nevertheless, if the constant complaint of congestion in the harbor is considered, one of two things would appear to be inevitable, namely: the clearing out of every non-essential dock occupant on the present waterfront, or the creation of a new harbor. Finally the question will probably resolve itself into a decision, on the part of the city, to preserve the Manhattan waterfront for the lighter shipping, supply vessels, coast vessels, pleasure vessels, and so on, and to find accommodation for ocean liners in great terminal docks close by.

St. Martin's Summer

THE story is told by a writer of how, one day in mid-December, he was walking along the towing path of an old canal in Yorkshire. It was late afternoon, on one of those strangely mellow days which come, every now and again, in an English December, a day of mist and stillness and golden hazy sunlight, and the writer came upon two countrymen standing by the gate of a cottage close by the path. He greeted them, and was moving on when, suddenly, there rang out from a little copse close by the most wonderful spring song of a thrush. He paused involuntarily to listen, and then, as the song ceased, heard one of the countrymen remark emphatically, evidently addressing the bird, "Nay, lad, thou's made a mistake."

The incident is typical, of course, of the way England has of arranging her seasons. She leaves them all behind reluctantly; she forestalls them shamelessly. The thrush had not really made a mistake. Under the leaves, in some sheltered nook, close by, green shoots were already beginning to push their way up to the light. Catkins were already forming on the hazel trees, and the delicate tracery of the willow was already a fuller red than when the last leaf had fluttered to the ground a few weeks before. Three months might have to pass before all the world would notice it, but spring was already making its preparations before winter had properly taken over affairs.

And so it is with summer. England returns to it, again and again, long after the calendar declares that it is past and over. St. Luke's summer, in mid-October, is wonderful enough when it comes, for the meadows, green, anyway, all the year round, are brighter than ever from the cutting of the aftermath, and the trees too are still green, or a golden brown. But St. Martin's summer, in mid-November, is still more wonderful, for it always comes as a real surprise. The days are almost at their shortest. Everything is "up" and stored away. Summer has long since passed into autumn, and autumn is fast giving way to the dark time of the year, and then, one morning, comes a summer day, soft airs and blue skies, and roses, pansies, chrysanthemums, and marigolds in the garden opening out to the sunlight. And it always comes. Sometimes, it is true, its visit is fleeting, just a day or two and then away again, but sometimes, too, it stays much longer, and, morning after morning, the sun rises above the mist into a clear blue sky, and sets amidst a glory of the red and gold.

It was at this time of the year, at Martinmas, with a promise of a St. Martin's summer, that every important country town in the old days had its hiring fair. These events still take place in Wales, and in some parts of England, though they are nowhere now the great occasions they used to be. The day was a day of general jubilee. All contracts came to an end, and the farm hand, having seen the last potato pit covered with straw, and having filled in many wet days with "hedging and ditching," and many fine ones with thatching, hied him, if he had a mind to "better himself," to the nearest country town on Martinmas Day to seek a new employer.

To the town also came the farmers, and each town had its own particular way of conducting its fair and its own particular customs. In Cumberland, the men seeking work would stand with straws in their mouths, whilst, in Lincolnshire, the bargain between the farmer and his new hand would be closed by the giving of the "fasten-penny," that is to say, the earnest money, usually a shilling, which fastened the contract until Martinmas Day should come round once more. Most of the business was done on the great day of the fair, but, as is the way with many fairs in England, Martinmas Fair was wont to experience a kind of revival, a few days later, in the form of the Mop Fair, or Runaway Mop, when those who had not been hired on the first day had a second chance. Where the name came from, no one has really determined. From the old English word, meaning tuft or tassel, say some, an allusion to the badges worn by those seeking new masters, but no one can tell with any certainty.

Anyway, the name was the least part about it. To master and man and countryside, the Mop Fair was just part of Martinmas Fair, great occasions both, and true fair weather was the weather of St. Martin's summer.

Notes and Comments

UNITED STATES district attorneys have been directed by Attorney-General Gregory to give full publicity to the recent Act of Congress intended to prevent corrupt practices in senatorial and congressional elections, and to be prepared to prosecute any persons charged with violations of the law. Violators are subject to a fine of \$1000 or one year's imprisonment, or both. Was it not said, in a state not a thousand miles from Massachusetts, recently, that politicians regarded this Act as a joke? And does not the proposition that the alleged humor in it should be tested to the limit, at the very first opportunity, still hold good?

AMONG the witnesses to the brigandage of the Germans in France in 1870-71 is Alphonse Daudet. Writing during the Commune, he says the Germans behaved at Palikao did when he sacked the Summer Palace at Peking. What he says of the King of Saxony would apply equally well to the Crown Prince of the present day. "He toiled," says Daudet, "night and day with his crew, and it appears that his highness does things thoroughly. Happen what may, my lord is secure from starvation. The day his wages are stopped he will be able, at his choice, to open a French bookstall at the Leipziger fair, or be a clock-seller at Nuremberg, or a pianoforte agent at Munich, or even a dealer in second-hand goods at Mannheim on the Main. Our summer palaces have furnished him with all these facilities, and that is, no doubt, why he conducted the pillage with so much animation."

IT is the Crown Prince, with this difference, that the King of Saxony, being "one of the little Tom Thumbs of Southern Germany," expected to be gobbled up sooner or later by the Berlin ogre, and was taking his precautions in consequence. The Crown Prince has always expected to be a German Emperor. But now even a second-hand stall at Mannheim on the Main may prove too good for him.

A RESPECTED New York contemporary, describing a shaft to be erected in that city in commemoration of the United States Liberty loans, remarks casually that "it will be designed on the lines of the Bunker Hill Monument at Washington." Now, while this contemporary is about it, why should it hesitate to suggest, as an alternative, that the proposed New York shaft be designed on the lines of the Eiffel Tower in London?

IT APPEARS that some of the Mennonites who emigrated from Germany to Russia, and from Russia to the United States, to escape military duty, and who recently emigrated to Canada from the United States to escape the draft, are returning from Canada to the United States to escape conscription. Putting aside everything else, it would be interesting to learn how much time and money these people have spent in connection with transportation, from first to last, in order to escape the ultimately unavoidable.

"DINKUM" and its etymology have been the subject of a good deal of talk in a well-known London paper's "Office Window." The conversation on the subject winds up with a good story told by an Australian trooper who took part in the Gallipoli campaign. A party of Australians who had lost their bearings "somewhere in Turkey" were met by a stranger in khaki who, speaking in excellent English, offered to show them the way back to their lines. "Is it dinkum?" asked a suspicious Australian, looking at the stranger. "Yes, I'm Captain Dinkum," he replied. That put an end to the incident and to Captain Dinkum. By the way, "dinkum" evolved as a word in the gold-digging days in the Antipodes, and meant then and means now fair, straight, true.

THE "new" and reformed German Government, in its plea for peace, desires to have it understood that it will no longer permit German submarines to attack passenger vessels. From this it would appear that passenger vessels are less menacing to German kultur than hospitals or hospital ships, because, up to date, Germany continues to bomb hospitals without hesitation, compunction, or mercy. The "new" and reformed German Government, however, may later still may promise to suspend brutalities directed toward women and children, in return for expected friendly consideration.

STONEHENGE, England's immemorial monument, has, thanks to private generosity, now become the property of the British nation. The announcement, in this fourth year of the war, will mean something to many men from the earth's four corners to whom, but for their sojourn in some military camp on Salisbury Plain, Stonehenge would have remained but a name. Yet it verily is one of the world's wonders, and was recognized as such in the days of Peter of Langtoft. The Thirteenth Century chronicler speaks of "a wander wit of Wiltshire rambling to Rome to gaze at antiquities, and there skewering himself into the company of antiquarians; they entreated him to illustrate unto them that famous monument in his country called Stonehenge. His answer was that he had never seen, scarce ever heard of it, whereupon they kicked him out of doors and bid him go home and see Stonehenge."

IF IT had been possible to rob that "stupendous monument," as John Evelyn called Stonehenge, of its wonder, the wire railing which has been placed around it of late years and the carelessness of trippers would have accomplished its defacement. But in spite of these drawbacks to its natural impressiveness Stonehenge has not lost its grandeur. It inspired Henry James, that American lover of England, with a fine description in his "English Hours." "Those immemorial gray pillars," he says, "may serve to represent for you the pathless vaults beneath the house of antiquity."